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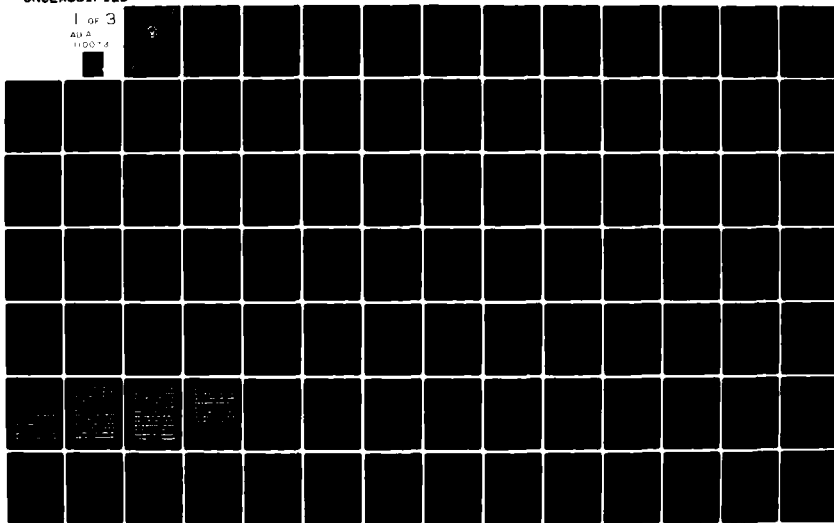
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A CROSS COMPILER AND PROGRAMMING SUPPORT SYSTEM FOR THE HP41CV --ETC(U)
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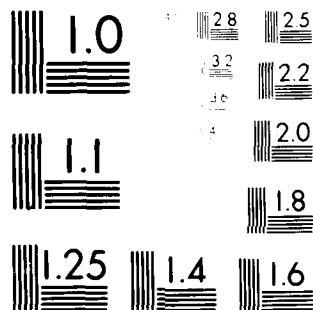
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THESIS

A CROSS COMPILER AND PROGRAMMING SUPPORT
SYSTEM FOR THE HP41CV CALCULATOR

by

James Norman Richmann

September 1981

Thesis Advisors:

S. H. Parry

R. H. Shudde

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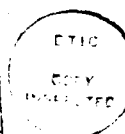
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A Cross Compiler and Programming Support
System for the HP41CV Calculator

by

James Norman Richmann
Captain, United States Army
B.S., Iowa State University, 1971

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN OPERATIONS RESEARCH

from the

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September, 1981

Author:

Approved by:

James N. Richmann

W. H. Parry

THESIS ADVISOR
R. H. Shuler

CO-ADVISOR
Kurt T. Marshall

Chairman, Department of Operations Research
R. M. Woods

Dean of Information and Policy Sciences

ABSTRACT

With growing Army-wide use of programmable calculators, a system is needed to support the programming and testing of calculator software. This thesis provides a Fortran IV program to enable an operations research analyst to more efficiently write and document HP41CV calculator programs. Optical bar code readable by the HP41CV is generated by the program. Also given is an IBM EXEC II program which provides an interactive programming environment including on-line, self contained instructions. To illustrate the use of the system and the quality of the finished bar code and calculator program listings, examples are given including single variable statistics and linear programming. A final example provides a set of short utility routines which illustrate how programs can be developed for use in a calculator read-only-memory.

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I. INTRODUCTION

For the Army to fight effectively in a resource scarce environment, the quantitative decision making techniques of operations research are important skills for Army staff officers. Staff officers are expected to be able to put numbers in their estimates when briefing commanders. They are expected to be able to measure and evaluate complex operations and subordinate units. They are expected to be frugal managers of time and money. And above all, staff officers must be able to apply sound, quantified reasoning in planning how to win the air-land battle.

The use of hand-held programmable calculators by Army staff officers has the potential for improving the use of quantitative decision making techniques throughout the Army. Faster and more accurate than paper and pencil, the calculator is less expensive and more portable than larger computers. Even when compared to the latest micro-computer systems or to portable terminals used for distributed data processing, the hand-held programmable calculator offers advantages in cost, reliability, power consumption and emission of electromagnetic radiation. Hand-held programmable

calculators have already been successfully used by soldiers in the field for applications in artillery fire direction, surveying, and navigation. In addition, large numbers of Army officers own their own pocket calculators and routinely use them for staff planning and reporting functions.

In January of 1981 the U. S. Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas selected a programmable calculator for the Combined Arms and Services Staff School (CAS³.) Using both resident and non-resident instruction, this course is designed to teach all Army captains staff techniques and procedures. As a significant part of the curriculum, the students are introduced to subjects such as statistics and regression, decision theory, combat modeling and linear programming. Considering the large number of officers projected to attend this course in future years, this course represents the most widespread training in operations research techniques ever attempted by the Army. The decision to provide a sophisticated calculator to these students on an experimental basis was made for two fundamental reasons. First, the availability of a calculator with immediate field utility should motivate the student to apply the quantitative techniques as compared to the student who would be forced to do all calculations by

hand. Second, the power of the calculator permits classroom discussion of techniques such as linear programming and regression which are very difficult and time consuming to perform manually.

This thesis documents the author's work to support the use of a calculator in the Combined Arms and Services Staff School. Initially, the intent was to produce a series of lesson materials incorporating the use of the calculator on a series of operations research topics which have immediate application for the Army division level staff officer. Instead, the work accomplished focused on the design and construction of a system to make the programming and testing of calculator programs easier and more efficient. Except for the introduction, this thesis is written for the person wishing to implement the programming support system described. The implementor must have a detailed knowledge of the instruction set and programming characteristics of the HP41CV calculator as described in Wickes [Ref. 1: pp. 6-20]. For the eventual user of the system, as compared to the implementor, the system itself provides on-line documentation on how to use the system and what commands and options are available. Figure 1 shows the command menu displayed on the terminal screen by this interactive program;

Figure 2 gives a more detailed explanation of each of the commands; and Figure 3 displays the on line introductory material that is provided to new users of the system. For the user, a knowledge of the information contained in the calculator owner's handbook [Ref. 2] is sufficient to begin writing calculator programs using the support system described.

The calculator selected by the Command and General Staff College, the Hewlett-Packard HP41CV, typifies the state of the art in off-the-shelf calculator technology. While not without disadvantages, this calculator was selected because of its power and features which make it easier for Army staff officers to use. First and most important of these features is the ability of the calculator to manipulate alphabetic characters in addition to numeric data. The calculator can display the name of a variable when input data is required or label output when the calculation is completed. With this feature, the calculator helps the user know what data to input or what action to take next. It also helps alleviate the need for constant reference to printed instructions which are difficult to use under field conditions.

HP41C CROSS COMPILER Program name EDITION=17 SEP 81
 SELECT DESIRED COMMAND FROM THE FOLLOWING:

PF-KEY	COMMAND	CODE	ACTION TAKEN BY PROGRAMMING	COMMAND SYSTEM
PF13	STOP	S	GETS YOU OUT OF THE HP41C CROSS COMPILER	
PF14	HELP	H	SHORT EXPLANATION OF HOW TO USE THE CROSS COMPILER	
PF15	ENTER	E	INTERACTIVE PROGRAM ENTRY (NO FILE CREATED)	
PF16	BAR	B	SUBMIT JOB FOR PHYSICAL PRODUCTION OF BAR CODE	
PF17	NEW	N	BEGIN WORK ON A NEW PROGRAM OR NAMED SUBROUTINE	
PF18	DIRECT	D	DIRECTORY OF COMMANDS	
PF19	LIST	L	DISPLAY NAMES OF HP41C PROGRAMS ON DISK	
PF20	OCOMP	O	OFFLINE COMPILE AND AUTO GENERATION OF BAR CODE	
PF21	PRINT	P	PRODUCE A HARDCOPY PRINTED LISTING OF THE PROGRAM	
PF22	*	*	RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE BY HP41C EMULATOR	
PF23	COMP	C	COMPILE A SOURCE LISTING ON CMS DISK	
PF24	XEDIT	X	EDIT THE PROGRAM USING THE CMS FULL-SCREEN EDITOR	
	ERASE		ERASE THE SOURCE FILE LISTING FILE AND TEXT FILE	
	CMS		ALLOWS EXECUTION OF ANY VALID CMS COMMAND	
	CP		ALLOWS EXECUTION OF ANY VALID CP COMMAND	

INPUT COMMAND:

Figure 1: Programming Environment Command Menu

PF-KEY	CMD	CODE	ACTION TAKEN BY PROGRAMMING COMMAND SYSTEM
PF13	STOP	S	THIS COMMAND IS USED WHEN YOU WISH TO STOP PROCESSING HP41C PROGRAMS AND RETURN TO CMS. IF YOU ARE EXECUTING A FUNCTION THAT WAS INVOKED FROM THE COMMAND MENU, IN MOST CASES PF13 WILL RETURN YOU TO THE MENU, AND BY PRESSING PF13 AGAIN YOU WILL RETURN TO CMS.
PF14	HELP	H	THIS COMMAND IS USED TO DISPLAY THE DETAILED EXPLANATION OF THE MENU COMMAND PROCESSOR AND ITS AVAILABLE COMMANDS. IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS ABOUT THE PROCESS OF WRITING ACTUAL HP41C PROGRAMS YOU SHOULD CONSULT THE HP41 OWNER'S HANDBOOK.
PF15	ENTER	E	THIS COMMAND IS USED TO ENTER A PROGRAM USING THE CROSS-COMPILER IN AN INTERACTIVE MODE. THE ADVANTAGE OF THIS MODE IS THAT ANY SYNTACTICAL ERRORS IN THE HP41C PROGRAM ARE IMMEDIATELY IDENTIFIED BY THE CROSS-COMPILER AND AN ERROR MESSAGE IS SHOWN ON THE SCREEN. THE DISADVANTAGE IS THAT THE USER IS TOTALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR UPPER AND LOWER CASE BEING ENTERED PROPERLY.
PF16	BAR	B	THIS COMMAND IS USED ONCE THE HP41C PROGRAM IS WRITTEN AND COMPILED WITHOUT ERRORS. IT SUBMITS A JOB TO MVS BATCH FOR THE PHYSICAL PRODUCTION OF THE BAR CODE.
PF17	NEW	N	THIS COMMAND IS USED TO DIRECT THE ATTENTION OF THE COMMAND PROCESSOR TO A NEW HP41 PROGRAM SOURCE FILE. WHEN USED TO INITIATE A NEW HP41C PROGRAM, IT AUTOMATICALLY INSURES THAT A NEW FILE IS CREATED WITH FILETYPE "HP41" AND PROMPTS THE USER FOR THE PROGRAM TITLE WHICH IS THE MANDATORY FIRST LINE OF EVERY HP41C SOURCE CODE FILE.
PF18	DIREC	D	THIS COMMAND DISPLAYS THE FULL COMMAND MENU. IT HAS PRIMARY USE WHEN YOU FINISH AN OPERATION THAT FILLS THE SCREEN WITH TEXTUAL MATTER AND YOU RECEIVE ONLY THE PROMPT "INPUT COMMAND".

Figure 2: List of Commands

PF-KEY	CMD	CODE	ACTION TAKEN BY PROGRAMMING COMMAND SYSTEM
PF19	LIST	L	THIS COMMAND DISPLAYS "FLIST" FOR THOSE HP41C PROGRAMS THAT ARE ACTIVE ON YOUR A DISK. FROM THIS LIST, YOU CAN ERASE OLD PROGRAMS TO RELEASE DISK STORAGE, CHANGE THE NAME OF PROGRAMS, OR EXAMINE THE CONTENTS OF ANY PROGRAM.
PF20	OCOMP	C O	THIS COMMAND IS USED TO PRODUCE AN "OFFLINE" COMPILE. THE PROGRAM LISTING IS AUTOMATICALLY PRINTED IN HARD COPY ON THE HIGH SPEED PRINTER. IF THE COMPILE WAS WITHOUT ERROR THE BAR CODE IS AUTOMATICALLY PRODUCED.
PF21	PRINT	P	THIS COMMAND PRINTS A COPY OF THE "LISTING" FILE ON THE HIGH SPEED PRINTER. IF YOU WISH TO HAVE A PRINTED COPY OF THE SOURCE CODE WITHOUT THE CROSS-COMPILE'S FEEDBACK, IT IS BEST TO SIMPLY PRINT THE SOURCE CODE CMS FILE, BY ISSUING THE CMS PRINT COMMAND.
PF22	GO	G	THIS COMMAND IS USED TO INVOKE THE HP41C EMULATOR PROGRAM WHICH ALLOWS YOU TO TEST EXECUTION OF THE PROGRAM ON THE LARGE COMPUTER. THE EMULATION PROGRAM WILL EXECUTE THE PROGRAM EXACTLY AS YOUR CALCULATOR WOULD. THIS COMMAND HAS NOT BEEN IMPLEMENTED AS OF 17 SEP 81.
PF23	COMP	C	THIS COMMAND IS USED TO INVOKE THE CROSS COMPILER TO TRANSLATE AN HP41C PROGRAM WRITTEN ON CMS DISK IN SOURCE CODE FORM. AFTER THE COMPILE THE USER IS AUTOMATICALLY PLACED IN THE CMS BROWSE MODE FOR THE OUTPUT "LISTING" FILE THAT RESULTED FROM THE COMPILE.
PF24	XEDIT	X	THIS COMMAND IS USED TO INVOKE THE FULL-SCREEN EDITOR TO MAKE MODIFICATIONS TO THE HP41C SOURCE CODE FILE.

Figure 2 (Continued)

HP41C CROSS COMPILER COMMAND PROCESSOR

YOU ARE CURRENTLY EXECUTING A CHS EXEC FILE THAT MAKES IT EASY TO INVOKE THE HP41C CROSS COMPILER AND WRITE PROGRAMS USING CHS AND THE IBM 3278 DISPLAY TERMINAL. COMMON PROGRAMMING REQUIREMENTS SUCH AS EDITING CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED IN THREE WAYS:

- USING THE PROGRAMMED FUNCTION KEYS (PF KEYS)
- USING A SHORT COMMAND WORD
- USING A ONE OR TWO LETTER MNEMONIC CODE

THE COMMAND ACTIONS AND THEIR ASSOCIATED PF KEYS AND CODES ARE ALL GIVEN IN A DIRECTORY WHICH IS DISPLAYED WHEN THE COMMAND PROCESSOR IS WAITING FOR YOUR INPUT.

IN ORDER TO GO FROM A PROGRAM IN YOUR HEAD TO THE FINISHED BAR CODE THERE ARE THREE MAIN STEPS:

- (1) EDIT. THE PROGRAM MUST BE PREPARED AS INPUT TO THE CROSS COMPILER. THE EASIEST WAY TO DO THIS IS WITH THE CHS XEDIT FACILITY.
- (2) COMPILE. THE PROGRAM MUST BE PROCESSED BY THE CROSS-COMPILER. THE CROSS-COMPILER IS ACTUALLY A FORTRAN PROGRAM WHICH PRODUCES TWO CHS FILES AS OUTPUT. BOTH THESE FILES HAVE THE SAME NAME AS YOUR PROGRAM NAME, BUT HAVE DIFFERENT FILE TYPES. THE "LISTING" FILE SHOWS THE RESULTS OF THE COMPILE STEP INCLUDING ANY ERRORS, AND THE "DATA" FILE IS A FILE OF ZERO'S AND ONE'S USED BY THE BAR CODE GENERATOR.
- (3) BAR. THE "DATA" FILE FROM THE COMPILE STEP IS USED AS INPUT TO PRODUCE THE ACTUAL BAR CODE. YOU SHOULD NEVER PERFORM THIS STEP UNTIL YOUR PROGRAM HAS SUCCESSFULLY COMPILED WITHOUT ERRORS. THIS STEP IS DONE BY THE BATCH PROCESSOR AND IT MAY TAKE SEVERAL HOURS TO GET YOUR FINISHED BAR CODE.

Figure 3: On-Line Introductory Material

A second important feature is the multiplicity of means by which programs can be entered into the calculator. Magnetic cards, read only memory, and optical bar code are all available and each has advantages depending on the situation. For the long term, read only memory offers the ability to retain very large programs (in excess of 8000 bytes) and the simplest and most reliable means of entering programs into the calculator under field conditions. For the short term, optical bar code offers the least expensive method of reproducing and distributing calculator software that has not been subject to extensive field testing. In addition, as shown in this thesis, the optical bar code can provide an important link between a main-frame computer and the hand-held calculator.

A third important feature of the HP41CV is its relatively large memory capacity as compared to programmable calculators such as the Texas Instruments TI-59. A large amount of memory permits the solution of larger, often more realistic problems than could previously be solved on a hand-held device. A demonstration program given in this thesis for linear programming is an example of an application where the full memory capability of the HP41CV is required to be able to solve realistic problems.

To take advantage of the calculator's unequalled economy and portability, the operations research analyst is challenged to overcome its limits of speed and memory capacity. The preparation of calculator software is as difficult, if not more so, than the preparation of software for larger computers. To accomplish the most possible with the handheld device, the calculator programmer is often forced to write programs which are very difficult to comprehend when examined by other programmers. As Dahl, Dijkstra and Hoare [Ref. 3: pp. 1-10] point out there are limits to human competence which interfere with the programming process. In the past, with less mature calculators which constrained the typical program to a few hundred program steps, these limits to human competence were neither as apparent nor as economically important as they are with the HP41CV. Accordingly, it is not envisioned that the average Army officer who uses the HP41CV on real world problems which push the calculator to the limits of its capability would write their own programs. In particular, it was never intended that the students in the Combined Arms and Services Staff School would be taught calculator programming. It is a tribute to the power of the device and the quality of the calculator software when a relatively inexperienced user can run complex

programs using little more than the digit entry keys and the run-stop key on the calculator. This does not mean that the user must not have a clear understanding of his problem or the solution technique, but rather it means that the calculator should not require programming skill or extensive training prior to application.

The growing complexity of calculator programs described above and the realization that calculator programs for Army field use are not programmed in the field, suggest the need for a system to support the development, distribution and maintenance of calculator software. An operations research analyst or other professional programmer must be able to more efficiently prepare calculator programs than by keying them into the hand-held device. By preparing the programs initially on a larger computer, such as the IBM 3033, the programmer can use the speed and storage capability of the larger machine to great advantage. In addition, the availability of a full-screen video text editor speeds the process of program revision and maintenance. By providing a capability to integrate comments directly into the source code on the larger computer, program documentation is more easily provided. Essentially the idea is that a programmer would write the calculator program using a terminal

connected to a large computer. After the calculator program is entered into the large computer, a compiler program running on the large computer would check the calculator program for errors and convert the mnemonic instructions into the "key codes" which are the numeric instructions actually executed by the calculator. Then an emulator program running on the large computer would take the numeric instructions from the compiler and execute the program--in effect making the large computer produce the same effects as the calculator only much faster and more efficiently for the programmer. Finally, when the program has been written and tested on the large computer, optical bar code is produced which allows for the economical distribution and use of the program in the field. To encourage the calculator programmer to use the system described, this process should occur in an interactive programming environment in which the user can move from one step to another by issuing simple commands such as those listed and described in Figure 2 and receive help or on line instruction whenever desired. Under this proposed system, the advantages of both the larger computer and the hand-held calculator are used appropriately in a mutually supporting manner. This thesis presents two of the components of this proposed system. First, an IBM EXEC II

program is given which provides an interactive programming environment for users operating under IBM's Conversational Monitor System (CMS.) A short discussion of the design of this program and a complete copy of the source code is contained in Appendix D to this thesis. Secondly, a cross compiler written in IBM standard FORTRAN IV is provided for translating calculator mnemonic instructions into the key codes necessary for use by the emulator and also for the production of optical bar code. The term cross compiler refers to the fact that the program runs on one machine (the larger computer) but compiles programs for another machine (the calculator.) A discussion of the design of this program and a complete copy of the source code is contained in Appendix D. To make the program easier to understand and adapt to new requirements, it is modularized into 24 subroutines and is heavily commented.

To illustrate the use of the system, two of the six example programs originally planned are provided in this thesis. Revised plans now call for the remaining four example programs to be issued at a later date as Naval Postgraduate School technical reports. Because the reasons for the delay constitute some of the most important lessons learned from this thesis research, Chapter 2 documents the process

with a technical discussion of the factors involved. The major conclusions described in Chapter 2 are the need for a prioritized list of criteria with which to evaluate calculator programs and the need for more structure in the programming process. Chapter 2 is technically oriented and assumes the reader is familiar with the concepts of structured programming.

Each of the calculator program examples is described in a separate appendix in which the documentation listed in

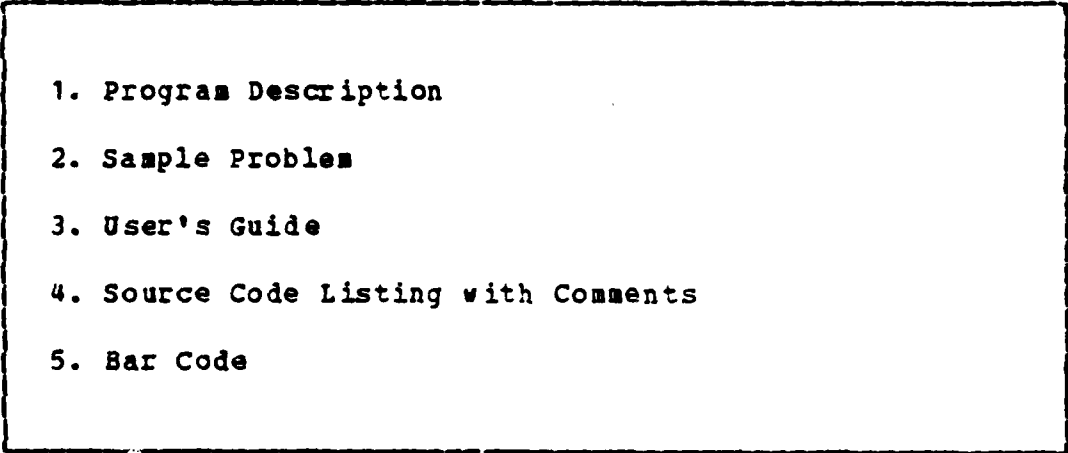
- 
1. Program Description
 2. Sample Problem
 3. User's Guide
 4. Source Code Listing with Comments
 5. Bar Code

Figure 4: Components of Program Documentation

Figure 4 is provided. The first example on single variable statistics is documented in Appendix A and uses the calculator in an area where calculators have long been used, but does so in a way that shows the unique capabilities of the

HP41CV. A second example on linear programming is documented in Appendix B and illustrates an area where calculators have not received widespread application. Most calculator linear programs which have been published to date have been either incomplete algorithms or have been limited to very simple problems.

A third example, which by its nature does not conform to the documentation standards outlined above, describes a set of utility routines which could be distributed in read only memory. Programs for read only memory have different characteristics from other calculator programs and Appendix C is provided to illustrate some of these differences.

II. THE PROGRAMMING ENVIRONMENT

A. CHAPTER OVERVIEW

This Chapter examines calculator programming within the context of the author's experience in preparing HP41CV programs in support of the Combined Arms and Services Staff School. With the advanced capabilities and features of the HP41CV, it was hoped that a complete package of software could be prepared quickly. To document why this did not occur, this chapter will examine strengths and weaknesses of the calculator in relationship to a collection of techniques referred to in computer science as structured programming. For the reader unfamiliar with this term, the previously cited work by Dahl, Dijkstra, and Hoare [Ref. 3] is recommended. This chapter is technically oriented and does assume familiarity with structured programming concepts.

When programming calculator programs for personal use, most programmers, including the author, do not find the task difficult. Programming a hand-held calculator with the capabilities and features of the HP41CV can be a rewarding experience. It is rewarding to master the algorithm of an operations research technique on a hand-held device. The

educational value in programming the calculator has been recognized by many educators, including Hamming [Ref. 4: pp. 2-3] and Weir [Ref. 5: pp. xii-xiii]. Providing a program for general distribution which makes optimum use of the calculator is quite a different situation. It was the author's experience that programs, which gave correct answers when used by the author, often had to be completely re-written several times before being acceptable. This problem became more acute as the size of the programs grew beyond 400 program steps, for at that size it became increasingly difficult to modify programs without affecting the total design. The major conclusions described in this chapter are the need for a prioritized list of criteria with which to evaluate calculator programs and the need for more structure in the programming process.

B. STRUCTURED PROGRAMMING WITH THE HP41CV

1. The Need for Structure

To increase the efficiency of the programming process, a collection of techniques known as structured programming has received widespread attention in the computer science community. While there is no one definition of structured programming, it does require three essential characteristics. First, there must be a logical structure

to the program which reflects the nature of the problem to be solved and any constraints imposed upon the solution. Second, the systematic process of stepwise refinement is used to limit the complexity of program segments. Third, the programming language must reflect the logical structure of the program and assist in stepwise refinement. These three characteristics represent not so much a detailed recipe for program development as they do a philosophy of how programs can be more efficiently written. It was with this philosophy in mind, that a calculator programming support system was proposed which could take into account the strengths and weaknesses of the calculator; balance the structured programming philosophy with the other criteria listed below; and thereby solve the problems encountered in writing calculator software for the Combined Arms and Services Staff School.

2. Fundamental Limitations of Calculators

Writing programs to solve complex problems on a hand-held calculator is difficult both because of inherent limitations in the calculation speed and memory capacity of the machine and also the inability of the calculator's native programming language to directly support structured programming constructs. In many respects, the task is

similar to writing assembly level language programs for larger computers. Calculator programming features a powerful instruction set including advanced mathematical functions but lacks any ability to refer to variables by name instead of storage address. Like assembly language, the calculator's programming language consists of short mnemonic instructions typically followed by the storage location of the data to which the operation is to be applied. While a large amount of computer programming is still done in assembly language, it is generally accepted that programming in a higher level language such as FORTRAN is preferable. Programs written in an assembly language take more time to write and are not as easily changed as higher level language programs. Also, because they depend on the instruction set of a particular machine, they can not be easily transferred from one computer to another. These same disadvantages apply to calculator programming. In addition, because the hand-held device does not have the speed and memory capability of the larger machine, the calculator programmer must be even more mindful of the need to optimize his program to save program steps and execution time.

3. Modular Design

The HP41CV supports structured programming as well or better than any other hand-held calculator. As described in the owner's manual [Ref. 2: pp. 177-196], the machine primitive instruction XEQ encourages the construction of modular programs using calculator subroutines. Each subroutine can be a self-contained unit capable of being written and tested independently and used by multiple programs. This modularity is most strongly encouraged when routines in read only memory are used, for then the application programmer can significantly reduce the number of program steps in his own program. This modularity, however, is not complete, since all variables are globally referenced and can be changed deliberately or inadvertently by any subroutine. This problem is no more apparent than with the use of read only memory, since one of the most limiting factors in using the read only memory programs as subroutines is conflict in the use of common registers. Also, unlike the modularity required in truly structured programs, there is no restriction limiting a subroutine to a single entry and a single exit point. In structured programs, such limits on entry and exit serve to define the fundamental building blocks by which stepwise refinement is made possible. With

the calculator, however, multiple entry and exit points are most useful for allowing a common routine to handle a duplicity of problem conditions. In this thesis, for example, programs are given for which two standard entry points are provided. One entry point uses an alpha-numeric label and an audio prompt to speed data entry, while a second entry point uses the alpha-numeric label but suppresses the audio tone. After data entry, the value entered is displayed, and the user is required to verify the accuracy of the data entered. By using the same subroutine with different entry points, memory space is saved overall at the sacrifice of the structured programming philosophy.

4. Control of Program Flow

A basic deficiency prohibiting the HP41CV from directly supporting structured programming is the way in which program flow is controlled. Programming languages which support structured programming typically have instruction constructs such as WHILE--ENDWHILE, REPEAT--UNTIL, or LOOP--QUIT--ENDLOOP which make programming loops clear and concise. Constructs such as IF--THEN--ELSEIF--ELSE--ENDIF and the CASE statement make the evaluation of conditional expressions efficient and relatively error free. Also, structured programming languages typically discourage the

use of GOTO unconditional transfers because they lead to confusing code. In contrast, the HP41CV programmer must write his own looping constructs and his own conditional evaluation constructs using machine primitive instructions which somewhat obscure the program's basic objective and flow of control. In addition, it is difficult to avoid disturbing pending operations in the stack registers when a conditional statement must be evaluated. As can be seen by the short program shown in Figure 1, the notation of the programming language does not permit structured program flow.

5. Clarification of Program Structure

Because no calculator, including the HP41CV, supports named variables, the use of comments as an integral part of the calculator program is vital if the logical structure of the program is to be made clear as required by structured programming. Comments should provide the variable names when storing and recalling data; they should provide clarification of program flow; and they should mark subroutine boundaries and entry and exit points to make it easier to identify segments of the program. With the HP41CV's stack oriented architecture, it is also frequently useful to display the names of the contents of each of the

Given the number n in the x-register, this program fragment will sum the data values stored in memory locations 1 through n.

<u>Instruction</u>	<u>Comment</u>
LBL "SUM	To execute press "XEQ SUM".
1E3	
/	
1	
+	Establishes a loop counter.
0	Clears x and pushes loop
LBL 00	counter into y.
RCL IND Y	Recall the next data value.
+	Accumulate the sum.
ISG Y	Increment the loop counter.
GTO 00	If more data remains, branch;
RTN	else, quit and display sum.

Figure 5: Example Program to Add n Numbers

stack registers. In Appendix C on common subroutines with read only memory application, a shell sort [Ref. 6: pp. 84-95] routine is given which employs the technique of using comments to display the names of the variables on the stack register.

6. Data Types and Indirect Addressing

Calculator programs represent more than a sequence of keystrokes; they also represent the manipulation and transformation of data. For maximum efficiency, the manipulation of data should be structured so as to prevent common programming errors. For this reason, most computer languages which directly support structured programming enforce data type correspondence between data and operations. Frequently the formal declaration and initialization of variables is also required. The HP41CV handles two types of data--real numbers and alphanumeric characters. While no formal declaration of variables is required, type checking is done automatically and is transparent to the user. Any attempt to perform an arithmetic operation on alpha-numeric data will result in the message "ALPHA DATA" and the program will halt.

Because there is no formal declaration of variables, the programmer writing programs for the HP41CV must use

extreme caution in managing his data set and insuring that the numbers stored and recalled by the calculator program are in fact the data elements desired. A typical example of an improper data reference occurs when a program is using indirect addressing and attempts to store or recall data from a non-existent data register. This programming error is so common that a special error message "NONEXISTENT" is provided by the calculator when this error is detected. Indirect addressing is an important feature which gives the calculator a considerable amount of power and flexibility, but also represents an additional responsibility for the programmer to explicitly control. On the HP41CV all indirect addressing calculations must be specifically provided by the application program--there are no vector or array data types such as usually found with higher level languages. In an attempt to make indirect addressing more transparent to the programmer, an experimental subroutine was prepared to recall an arbitrary element of a matrix stored as a two dimensional array. This subroutine, which is shown in Figure 2, was used in a simultaneous differential equation combat model and the results evaluated. It accomplished the task, but slowed the execution of the program considerably (resulting in an overhead of 10.5 seconds

of extra execution time for every 100 subroutine calls) and did not significantly improve the size or legibility of the application program. Accordingly, this technique is not recommended and indirect addressing remains a task that must be treated explicitly by the application programmer.

C. ADDITIONAL CRITERIA FOR PROGRAM EVALUATION

Calculator programming in many respects resembles a multi-criteria decision problem. On the surface the criteria for program effectiveness are quite straight forward--the program must yield the correct answer, run quickly, require the fewest possible memory registers and be user friendly. Unfortunately, these objectives often conflict and can not always be simultaneously achieved. In particular, the principles of structured programming are often in conflict with the desire to reduce the size of programs and increase their execution speed. It is also true that the objectives of structured programming concern the process of writing programs, whereas the additional criteria listed concern the final program product itself and are therefore logically considered separately. Attempting to achieve all criteria at once can lead to failure, and some tradeoffs must be considered to evaluate programs and guide program development. The following criteria represent

Entry to this routine assumes the x register contains the column number and the y register contains the row number. The base address must be stored in R04 and the dimension of the matrix must be stored in R05.

```
1 LBL "RCLM
2 RCL 04      (BASE ADDRESS REGISTER
3 +          (ADD BASE TO COLUMN NUMBER
4 X<>Y      (RECALL THE ROW NUMBER
5 1
6 -
7 RCL 05      (DIMENSION OF THE MATRIX
8 *
9 +          (ADDRESS IS NOW IN X REG
10 RCL IND X  (RECALL THE DATA DESIRED
11 RTN
12 END
```

Figure 6: Program to Recall an Element of a Matrix

"lessons learned" in developing application programs as examples for this thesis.

1. User Friendliness

User friendly programs consider the application environment and do not task the user to be all knowing or without error in entering data. While individuals differ greatly with experience, the average user will make frequent errors in entering data with the hand-held calculator's small keyboard. In talking with officers who had used the TI-59 calculator in the field for fire direction, it was discovered that most preferred to use the printer with the calculator because it allowed data to be checked after entry. This was in spite of the fact that the printer and calculator combination is more costly, less portable and less suitable for use in the field than the calculator alone. In short, user friendliness was more important than these other criteria. For this reason, it should be mandatory that any calculator programs intended for Army use in the field must allow the verification of data after entry. Because the use of the printer obviates many of the advantages of the hand-held calculator, the printer should not be required for this verification. One of the considerable advantages of the HP41CV is that the large amount of program

memory makes it possible to store the input values and perform this verification. However, programs written with this criteria in mind may not appear to be most efficient to the casual observer.

Another important aspect of user friendliness is limiting the complexity of the calculator and the actions required to get results. The typical Army officer has little appreciation for the multitude of scientific and mathematical functions labeling the keys of the HP41CV. Yet the common programming practice of using the top two rows of calculator keys to indicate the identity of a variable either upon input or output increases confusion over the use of the function keys. This works as follows: When local alphabetic labels are used in a program to represent entry points by which a user indicates the identity of an input variable or requests a particular output variable, then the first two rows of keys on the HP41CV become subroutine execution keys pointing to these local labels when the calculator is in user mode. This feature was very important on the HP67 and TI-59 where the lack of alpha-numeric capability required this method of program execution in order to most easily determine the identity of the input or output value, but it is less important on the HP41CV. It is almost always

true that a program which requires the use of local labels is harder to use, and requires more frequent reference to the user instructions than a program which uses only the run-stop key and properly prompts the user and labels output values.

2. Execution Speed

The second most important criteria for a calculator program is that it must yield results relatively quickly. In preparing example programs for this thesis, this point became very clear when testing two particular programs. One program, a simultaneous differential equation combat model, required in excess of 150 data values in order to yield results. It should be noted that it was only with the introduction of the HP41CV that it became feasible to consider such large problems on a hand-held device. To accommodate the size of the model, the program was written so as to economize on program steps at the expense of increased execution time. It became immediately obvious upon initial testing that this had been the wrong priority--for users of the program were not impressed with either the use of the calculator or the utility of the combat model. If such user acceptance is not present, then the calculator program will remain unused, no matter how elegant the design to conserve

memory. In contrast, the linear programming example given in Appendix B was written so as to emphasize speed even if it meant including code redundancy. This program has been well received in part because it is so much faster than paper and pencil methods.

The easiest and most effective technique that is useful in increasing speed is to decrease the number of program steps that the calculator must process inside program loops. For example, if two different program options require similar but slightly different actions within a program loop, it is tempting to insert a program flag check and branching instructions within a loop so as to use the same loop for both conditions. But this means that the calculator must test the flag and branch inside the loop even though the program is probably shorter overall.¹

Instead, if the application permits, the memory capacity of the HP41CV can be used to best advantage by testing the flag once and then providing separate program loops for the two conditions. Again, this does not appear elegant to the casual observer, but it may result in a more successful program overall. This principle was discovered while

¹ Branching is required when the flag tests either set or clear if more than one instruction is required to account for the differences in the two conditions.

programming the single variable statistics program given in Appendix A. Initially, this program used a common loop for all data input and output operations, including reviewing the input data and making individual corrections. By providing a separate, somewhat redundant loop for data correction, the time required to input data points was reduced.

D. A PROGRAMMING SUPPORT SYSTEM

Considering the structured programming philosophy discussed above in paragraph B and the additional criteria for evaluating programs listed in paragraph C, it becomes immediately obvious that programming with the calculator alone will never meet even a majority of these objectives. It must be recognized that the problem under consideration is not how the average person who owns a calculator should proceed to program it for his own personal use, but rather how the Army can best provide the most cost-effective computational resource for field use. For these reasons, a comprehensive programming support system is required. The programming support system outlined here will consider only the requirement for cost-effective preparation and maintenance of the calculator programs and not the broader issues of distribution and logistic support for the entire

calculator system to include hardware, training materials and printed references.

1. A Cross Compiler and Bar Code Generator

The first requirement for an operational support package is to free the programmer from the limitations of the hand-held calculator itself. Even with the printer and other peripherals, the calculator is no match for the larger machine when large programs must be examined or edited. In addition, the calculator is not currently capable of producing its own optical bar code as required for economic reproduction and distribution of the software. Accordingly, a cross compiler for the HP41CV was listed as the first requirement of the programming support system. Such a cross compiler has been written and is the major outcome of this thesis effort. This cross compiler accepts an HP41CV program written in the language of the calculator and returns the finished bar code as output. Any valid HP41CV program will be processed without need for modification by the cross compiler. In addition to the basic language of the calculator, the user is allowed to inject comments directly into the source code with the use of the left parenthesis as a comment indicator mark. The ability to make comments directly in the source code makes the calculator programs

more legible and more easily modified at a later date or by another programmer. Often, well placed comments can make up for a lack of structure in the program itself as far as legibility and maintainability are concerned. Having the comments directly in the source code facilitates their use and helps insure that they are as up to date as the program. For the average programmer, use of unmodified HP41CV source code augmented with a comment indicator will represent the most common use of the cross compiler. The cross compiler is described in more detail in Appendix D including a complete listing of the source code.

2. A Calculator Emulator

After the calculator source code has been processed by the cross compiler, a need exists to be able to run the program without the wait for the generation of bar code. In addition, for the future development of read only memories for the calculator, an emulator program is required because the calculator itself can store only up to 2000 instructions in active random access memory. The read only memory can store up to four times this amount. Thus, the calculator by itself may not be capable of testing extremely large programs or programs with large amounts of constant data also stored in the read only memory. Although an emulator was

not written for this thesis, the design of the cross compiler reflects the need for such a program. For example, the cross compiler generates an intermediate array of decimal integers which represent the machine language of the HP41CV prior to conversion to binary. It was intended that these decimal integers could be used without modification or further translation within a FORTRAN computed goto statement. Thus, with the difficult translation, instruction parsing and syntax recognition already performed by the cross compiler routines, the emulator could consist of one large FORTRAN loop wherein a decimal integer was addressed in the instruction array by a program pointer variable. The integer is then immediately sent to a computed goto statement which would branch to the appropriate line of FORTRAN code which would simulate the referenced instruction, including updating the stack and the program pointer as appropriate.

3. A Higher Level Language Compiler

The final component in the calculator programming support system would be a program that would translate a higher level language such as PASCAL into HP41CV language which could then be sent to the cross compiler for verification and generation of the bar code and intermediate

calculator language listings. It is the higher level language compiler that would most directly make up for the weakness of the calculator in supporting structured programming. It would be able to increase the modularity of programs, provide for named variables, make indirect addressing transparent and provide structured statements such as WHILE--ENDWHILE and IF--THEN--ELSE. Again, the design of the cross compiler anticipates this requirement and provides a considerable number of subroutines that would also be required by a higher level language compiler. These subroutines include a complete set of string functions for manipulating character data in FORTRAN and an instruction parser. Because it was envisioned that the higher level language compiler would also be able to process statements entered directly as HP41CV instructions, the cross compiler is constructed so that the routine which compiles individual lines of HP41CV source code could be called as a subroutine by the higher level language compiler. Thus, all three major components of the proposed calculator programming support system would work together efficiently.

APPENDIX A

SINGLE VARIABLE STATISTICS EXAMPLE

INTRODUCTION:

Calculating single variable statistics is one of the most frequently used applications of programmable calculators. Army division level staff officers use single variable statistics to summarize and describe data for command briefings and periodic reports. The text by Mendenhall, Scheaffer and Wackerly [Ref. 7: pp. 3-13] is recommended as an introduction to the statistical measures calculated by the program given in this appendix. This program automatically calculates:

- Mean and Median
- Sample Standard Deviation
- Sum of the Squared Deviations about the Mean
- Coefficients of Skewness and Kurtosis
- Minimum, Maximum and Range
- Histogram Cell Frequencies

A single variable statistics program has been given as an example because of its immediate utility to the staff officer and to illustrate several features of the HP41CV which make it a superior device for Army field use. The most important of these features is alphanumeric prompting for input data values. The program given in this appendix provides an alphanumeric prompt for every input and output value and requires only the digit entry keys and run/stop key for data entry. Another important feature of the HP41CV used by this program is its large memory capacity. This program retains up to 219 data points in the calculator's memory to allow the user to review the input data and make corrections during data entry. The large amount of memory allows the calculator to sort the data and calculate the order statistics including the minimum, maximum and median. Calculation of the median is a feature of this program which distinguishes it from other calculator statistics programs. In addition, without having to re-enter the data, the histogram may be calculated with a varying number of cells or a varying cell width.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The single variable statistics program has entry points for two different techniques of data input. The fastest

method, which provides both an alphanumeric prompt and an audio tone to speed data entry, may be called by execution of the program from entry point "STAT1." A slower method, which provides greater accuracy and suppresses the audio tone for classroom use, may be called by execution of the program from entry point "S1." When called from "S1," the program requires the verification of each data point after entry. The sequence of actions is as follows:

1. The calculator displays an alphanumeric prompt. As an example, "X1?" is the prompt for the first point.
2. The user enters the data value with the digit entry keys and presses the run/stop key.
3. The calculator displays the data entered with a label derived from the alphanumeric prompt. For example, "X1=3.1415" is a typical calculator response. This display is prompting the user to verify the correctness of the data displayed.
4. If the value is correct, then the user simply presses the run/stop key and the calculator advances to the next point.
5. If the value is erroneous, the user enters the correct value with the digit entry keys and then presses the run/stop key. Then the calculator will again repeat step 3 and ask the user to verify the data value. This process will continue until the user makes no modification to the data value.

To run the program from either entry point the user may use the XEQ key, or assign the entry point label ("STAT1" or "S1") to a key and execute it by pressing that key in the USER mode. Further instructions on running programs and making key assignments are contained in the calculator owner's manual [Ref. 2: pp 114-116].

In addition to the two initial entry points described above, several other alphabetic labels provide the user with functions that are called outside the normal sequence of program execution. Label "SR" provides the user with the capability to review the data stored in calculator memory, either before or after the data has been sorted. When used before the sort, the "SR" function is most useful in verifying the entire data set at one time. If used for this purpose, it should be called after all of the data has been entered and the mean of the data set is displayed with the "XBAR" label. If flag 21, the printer enable flag, is set "on" during this data review, then the calculator will stop as each point is displayed and the user may make corrections in the same manner as described above for the point-by-point verification associated with the "S1" entry point. When used after the sort, the "SR" function is most useful for displaying the order statistics for the data set. If used for this purpose, it should be called after the histogram is output--when the "CMD" prompt is displayed. If the user presses run/stop after the "CMD" prompt, the order statistics will automatically be displayed.

The design of the program, especially the data entry loop, reflects the need for calculation speed. Code

redundancy exists at several points in order to reduce the need for extra flags, labels and goto statements which would slow execution during data entry. In spite of this need for speed, the summary totals needed for calculation of mean, standard deviation, skewness and kurtosis are accumulated during data entry. This is done so that these summary statistics are available with little or no wait following data entry.

A complete listing of the program registers and flags used by this program is shown at the end of the program listing.

SAMPLE PROBLEM:

In order to establish a training standard for an obstacle course, a division assistant G3 randomly selects 10 soldiers and records the time it takes each to complete the course. The following times in minutes were recorded:

2.1	2.4	2.2	2.7	2.5
2.4	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.9

Determine the summary statistics and cell frequencies necessary to plot a histogram of this data.

SOLUTION:

1. First, set the size of the calculator's data memory large enough to retain the data values. This requires at least 16 registers plus 1 for each data point, or a total of 26 in this example. Alternatively, the size of data memory may be set arbitrarily large, up to a maximum of 235 provided the user has no other programs in the calculator he wishes to retain. For this example press:

XEQ ALPHA SIZE ALPHA 26

2. To call the program, determine the appropriate method of data entry and select the corresponding entry point.

Press:

XEQ	ALPHA	STAT1	ALPHA	(quick entry)
XEQ	ALPHA	^{-OF-} S1	ALPHA	(classroom use)

3. The calculator will respond with the prompt "N?" asking for the number of data points. Press:

10 R/S

4. The calculator will respond with the prompt "X1?" asking for the first data point. Press:

2.1 R/S

5. If you called the program via "S1" the calculator will respond with "X1=2.100" asking for verification that the first point is correct. If not correct enter the correct value, else press run/stop.

6. The calculator will continue in the same way as steps 4 and 5 for the remaining data points until all the data has been entered. If at any time you discover that you have made an error in data entry for any point, press:

XEQ ALPHA SC ALPHA

The calculator will respond with the prompt "POINT?" asking for the number of the point in error. For example, if point number 5 were in error, you would then press:

5 R/S

Assuming you had just input a 5 as the point in error, the calculator would then respond with the prompt "X5?" asking for the correct value of point 5. Respond with the correct value and press run/stop. The calculator will then go back to the place in the data entry sequence where it left off or it will go to the calculation of the summary statistics if data entry was previously completed.

7. When data entry has been completed, the calculator will respond with the mean of the data sample labeled as follows:

XBAR=2.470

At this point, you have the option of reviewing the entire data set or continuing to calculate the remainder of the statistics. To review the entire data set, press:

XEQ ALPHA SR ALPHA

Note that if flag 21 is set on (press SF 21), the calculator will stop after each data point is displayed, permitting you to change any value simply by entering the new value and pressing run/stop.

8. After the mean is displayed with the "XBAR" label, if you simply press the run/stop key, the calculator will calculate the following statistics with the label shown: After each press R/S.

<u>Display</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
SSQD=0.521	Sum of Squared Deviations
SX=0.241	About the Mean
SKEW=0.170	Sample Standard Deviation
KURTO=2.302	Skewness
	Kurtosis

9. At this point the calculator will automatically sort the data. This may take from several seconds to several minutes

depending on the number of points in the data set. After the data set has been sorted, the calculator will display the median as follows:

MED=2.400 TO (Press R/S)
.. 2.500

Two data values are displayed because when the number of data points is even, the median is not unique, but rather spans an interval from the one point listed above to the other. Many users may wish to simply take the middle of this interval as the median, but any point is technically correct in the interval. When the number of data points is odd, the median is unique and only one value will be displayed by the calculator.

10. After the median is displayed as described in step 9, the calculator will display the following statistics labeled as shown:

<u>Display</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
MIN=2.100	Minimum Value
MAX=2.900	Maximum value
RNG=0.800	Range

11. At this point the calculator will respond with "CELL?" asking for the number of cells the user desires in the

histogram. If the number of cells is not significant at this point, the calculator will pick an appropriate number if the user simply presses run/stop. For this example, press:

R/S

12. Next the calculator responds with "WIDTH" asking for the width of the cells. Simply press run/stop if you do not wish to establish the width manually. Again, you may see the width the calculator will use by pressing the clear arrow key (Unless the width is an integer, you will also need to press FIX 3 to display the decimal properly if you wish to examine the width.) For this example, press:

R/S

13. The calculator will now display the cell frequency counts as an integer count followed by the next cell boundary. The leftmost cell boundary is set equal to the minimum value and is not explicitly output. If a data point falls exactly on a cell boundary, it is counted in the left cell.

For this example, the display will show:

<u>Display</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
CNT=2	Two observations
xx=2.260	between 2.1 (the minimum) and 2.26 (the cell boundary)
CNT=3	Three observations
xx=2.420	between 2.26 (see above) and 2.42 (the next boundary)
CNT=1	One observation
xx=2.580	between 2.42 (see above) and 2.58 (the next boundary)
CNT=3	Three observations
xx=2.740	between 2.58 (see above) and 2.74 (the next boundary)
CNT=1	One observation
xx=2.900	between 2.74 (see above) and 2.90 (the maximum)

14. After the last cell boundary is displayed, the calculator will display "CMD" asking the user for the next command. Frequently, the user will wish to modify the histogram by changing the number of cells or the cell width. To recalculate the histogram cell frequencies without re-entering the data press:

XEQ ALPHA AGAIN ALPHA

If no further work with the histogram is desired, the user may view the order statistics simply by pressing run/stop.

USER INSTRUCTIONS:

SINGLE VARIABLE STATISTICS

STEP	EXPLANATION	SEE	PRESS	RESULT
1	SET SIZE (nnn=16+NUMBER OF DATA POINTS)		XEQ "SIZE NNN	UP TO nnn = 235
2	CALL THE PROGRAM ("STAT1 IS FOR REGULAR USE) ("S1 IS FOR CLASSROOM USE)		XEQ "STAT1 -or- "S1	
3	ENTER THE NUMBER DATA POINTS.	N?	input R/S	
4	ENTER THE DATA For mistakes or to review the data see last two steps below. WHEN VERIFY MODE IS SET ON (SET BY FLAG 05 ON), AFTER EACH DATA POINT IS ENTERED, THE VALUE WILL BE ECHOED BACK BY THE CALCULATOR.	X1?, X2? ETC. x1=xx etc.	input R/S R/S -or- correct value	
5	SUMMARY STATISTICS ARE CALCULATED WHEN ALL DATA HAS BEEN ENTERED. STANDARD DEVIATION SKEWNESS KURTOSIS	XBAR=xx SSQD=xx SX=xx SKEW=xx KURT=xx	R/S R/S R/S R/S R/S	mean sum of sq dev from mean
6	CALCULATOR WILL AUTOMATICALLY SORT DATA POINTS. AND THEN DISPLAY: MEDIAN (note if N is even the median is not unique and an interval is displayed) MINIMUM MAXIMUM RANGE	PRGM MED=xx MIN=xx MAX=xx RNG=xx	 R/S R/S R/S R/S	STANDBY

USER INSTRUCTIONS:

SINGLE VARIABLE STATISTICS

STEP	EXPLANATION	SEE	PRESS	RESULT
7	USER OPTION TO ENTER NUMBER OF HISTOGRAM CELLS. NO INPUT IS REQUIRED.	CELL?	R/S -OR- INPUT N R/S	
8	USER OPTION TO ENTER WIDTH OF HISTOGRAM CELLS. (HAS PRECEDENCE OVER NUMBER OF CELLS IF A WIDTH IS ENTERED.)	WIDTH?	R/S -OR- INPUT R/S	
9	CALCULATE HISTOGRAM (OUTPUT DATA ABOUT EACH CELL FROM LEFT TO RIGHT.)	CNT=II XX=xx	R/S R/S	CELL FREQ COUNT UPPER X-VALUE LIMIT
10	ACCEPT NEXT COMMAND	CMD	ENTER NEXT CMD	
11	RECALCULATE HISTOGRAM		XEQ "AGAIN"	
12	EDIT AN INPUT VALUE AT ANY TIME PRIOR TO DATA SORT. AFTER INPUT OF NEW VALUE CALCULATOR WILL RETURN TO DATA INPUT OR CALCULATION OF SUMMARY STATS AS APPROPRIATE.	POINT? X?	XEQ "SC" INPUT POINT NUMBR INPUT CORRECT VALUE	WILL REMOVE POINT

USER INSTRUCTIONS:

SINGLE VARIABLE STATISTICS

STEP	EXPLANATION	SEE	PRESS	RESULT
13	REVIEW DATA POINTS (OR REVIEW ORDER STATS AFTER SORT.)		XEQ "SR	

HP41C SOURCE CODE:

SINGLE VARIABLE STATISTICS

```

      (-----)
      STAT1
      (-----)
1  LBL "STAT1      (RECOMMENDED ENTRY POINT
2  CF 05          (SET VERIFY MODE OFF
3  SF 26          (ENABLE AUDIO
4  GTO "SS
      (-----)
      S1
      (-----)
5  LBL "S1        (ENTRY POINT FOR CLASSROOM USE
6  SF 05          (SET VERIFY MODE ON
7  CF 26          (DISABLE AUDIO TONES
8  SF 21          (SET TO STOP DURING VERIFICATION
      (-----)
      "SS
      (-----)
9  LBL "SS        (ENTRY POINT FOR USER SET OPTIONS
10 CF 29          (NO DIGIT GROUPING
11 ERG 10         (ESTABLISH STATISTICAL REGISTERS
12 CF 06          (USED BY DATA REVIEW FUNCTION
13 CF 08          (USED BY DATA EDITING FUNCTION
      (-----)
      00          DATA ENTRY (F06-CLEAR)
                  AND
                  DATA REVIEW (F06-SET)
      (-----)
14 LBL 00
15 15
16 STO 04         (ESTABLISH INDIRECT ADDRESS BASE REG.
17 STO 00         (INITIALIZE DATA ENTRY POINTER
18 RCL 15         (NUMBER DATA POINTS (LAST PROBLEM)
19 CLX
20 "N?
21 FC? 06        (CLEAR MEANS DATA ENTRY, NOT REVIEW
22 PROMPT
23 1E3
24 /
25 1
26 +
27 STO 01        (SET UP LOOP COUNTER FOR DATA POINTS

```

HP41C SOURCE CODE:

SINGLE VARIABLE STATISTICS

```

      { (-----)
        01                                DATA ENTRY LOOP
      { (-----)

28 LBL 01
29 ISG 00                                (INCREMENT DATA STORAGE POINTER
30 LBL 02
31 RCL IND 00                            (RECALL DATA VALUE
32 "X
33 FIX 0
34 ARCL 01
35 FIX 3
36 ASTO 03                              (TEMP STORAGE FOR LABEL
37 FS? 06                                (IS THIS REVIEW OF DATA PREV. ENTERED?
38 GTO 03
39 "I=?
40 TONE 9                                (PROMPT USER FOR NEXT DATA VALUE
41 PROMPT
42 STO IND 00                            (STORE THE DATA VALUE
43 FC? 05                                (NO VERIFICATION OF DATA DESIRED?
44 GTO 04
45 LBL 03                                (FOLLOWING IS THE VERIFICATION ROUTINE
46 CLA
47 ARCL 03                              (RECALL THE LABEL
48 "I=?
49 ARCL IND 00                          (RECALL THE STORED DATA
50 CF 22                                (CLEAR DATA ENTRY FLAG
51 AVIEW                                (WILL STOP FOR DATA ENTRY IF F21 SET
52 FC? 22                                (WAS THERE NO DATA CHANGE DURING VIEW?
53 GTO 04
54 STO IND 00                          (IF THERE WAS A NEW VALUE, THEN RECORD
55 GTO 03                                (IT AND GOBACK AND RE-VERIFY THE DATA.
56 LBL 04                                (FOLLOWING IS THE STATISTICAL ACCUM.
57 ST+ 10                                (STORES SIGMA X
58 X|2
59 ST+ 11                                (STORES SIGMA X-SQUARED
60 LASTX
61 *
62 ST+ 12                                (STORES SIGMA X-CUBED
63 LASTX
64 *
65 ST+ 13                                (STORES SIGMA X-FOURTH-POWER
66 FS? 08                                (IS THIS A DATA REVIEW?
67 RTN
68 ISG 01                                (IF DATA ENTRY, INCREMENT INPUT CNTR.
69 GTO 01
70 RCL 01                                (AT END OF DATA ENTRY, RECALL INPUT
      {                                {COUNTER, WHICH IS A NUMBER EQUAL ONE
      {                                {MORE THAN NUMBR POINTS

```

SINGLE VARIABLE STATISTICS

60

HP41C SOURCE CODE:

SINGLE VARIABLE STATISTICS

```

125 *
126 4
127 *
128 -
129 RCL 03      (XBAR
130 X12
131 RCL 11      (SIGMA X-SQUARED
132 *
133 6
134 *
135 +
136 RCL 15      (NUMBER POINTS
137 /
138 RCL 03      (XBAR
139 4
140 Y1 X
141 3
142 *
143 -
144 STO 07      (FOURTH MOMENT
145 RCL 05      (SECOND MOMENT
146 X12
147 /
148 "KURT="
149 XEQ 97      (OUTPUT THE KURTOSIS
                (SHORT FORM WOULD NOT COMPUTE STATS
                (WHICH REQUIRE SORTED DATA
                (CALL A DATA SORTING ROUTINE
                (INITIALIZE TEMP FLAG USED TO CHECK
                (EVEN OR ODD NUMBER OF DATA POINTS
150 XEQ 98
151 CF 00
152 RCL 15
153 2
154 /
155 FRC
156 X=0?
157 SF 00      (WAS IT AN EVEN NUMBER OF POINTS?
158 LASTX      (IF WAS EVEN NUMBER, SET FLAG.
159 .5
160 +
161 RCL 04      (COMPUTING ADDRESS OF MEDIAN
162 +
163 "MEE="
164 ARCL IND X  (ADDRESS BASE REGISTER
165 FC? 00      (X-REG NOW HAS ADDRESS OF MEDIAN
166 GTO 05      (EVEN NUMBER POINTS IMPLIES THE MEDIAN
167 " TO       (NOT UNIQUE, BUT SPANS AN INTERVAL
168 PROMPT
169 1
170 +
171 " " "
172 ARCL IND X  (DISPLAY THE LEFT BOUNDARY OF MEDIAN
173 LBL 05
174 FROMPT     (X-REG POINTS TO RIGHT BOUND OF MEDIAN

```

SINGLE VARIABLE STATISTICS

62

HP41C SOURCE CODE:

SINGLE VARIABLE STATISTICS

229	X<Y?	(DATA POINT LESS THAN UPPER LIMIT
230	GTO 08	
231	1	
232	ST+ 02	(INCREMENT THE CELL COUNTER
233	ISG 01	(PREPARE TO LOOK AT NEXT DATA POINT
234	GTO 07	
235	SF 00	(SET FLAG FOR OUTPUT OF LAST BAR
236	LBL 08	
237	"CNT	
238	RCL 02	
239	FIX 0	(OUTPUT THE CELL FREQUENCY COUNT
240	XEQ 97	
241	FIX 3	
242	"XX	
243	RCL 09	(OUTPUT CELL BOUNDARY--LOWER LIMIT
244	XEQ 97	(IS THIS THE LAST BAR ?
245	FC?C 00	
246	GTO 06	
247	"CMD	
248	AVIEW	
249	RTN	

HP41C SOURCE CODE:

SINGLE VARIABLE STATISTICS

```

      (-----)
      "SR                      REVIEW THE DATA
      (-----)
250 LBL "SR
251 SF 06                      (SETS MODE FOR REVIEW NOT QUERY
252 GTO 00
      (-----)
      "SC                      EDIT THE DATA
      (-----)
253 LBL "SC
254 SF 08                      (SET TO EDIT MODE
255 CF 06                      (SET TO QUERY FOR CORRECT VALUE
256 RCL 00                      (CURRENT INPUT ADDRESS POINTER
257 STO 05                      (SAVE TO ENABLE RETURN TO DATA ENTRY
258 RCL 01                      (CURRENT INPUT INDEX LOOP COUNTER
259 STO 06                      (SAVE TO ENABLE RETURN TO DATA ENTRY
260 "POINT?
261 PROMPT
262 STO 01                      (ESTABLISH PSEUDO-INDEX COUNTER
263 RCL 04                      (ADDRESS BASE REGISTER
264 +
265 STO 00                      (COMPUTED ADDRESS OF DATA TO BE EDITED
266 RCL IND 00                  (RECALL THE OLD VALUE
267 ST- 10                      (CORRECT SIGMA X
268 X12
269 ST- 11                      (CORRECT SIGMA X-SQUARED
270 LASTX
271 *
272 ST- 12                      (CORRECT SIGMA X-CUBED
273 LASTX
274 *
275 ST- 13                      (CORRECT SIGMA X-FOURTH-POWER
276 XEQ 02                      (CALL DATA ENTRY AS A SUBROUTINE
277 CF 08                      (FOLLOWING RESTORES DATA ENTRY
278 RCL 05                      (INPUT ADDRESS REGISTER VALUE
279 STO 00
280 RCL 06                      (INPUT LOOP COUNTER
281 STO 01
282 1
283 -
284 ISG X                      (TEST TO SEE IF ALL DATA ALREADY INPUT
285 GTO 02                      (IF NOT, BRANCH TO THE INPUT LOOP
286 GTO "SM                      (IF YES, RECOMPUTE THE SUMMARY STATS

```

HP41C SOURCE CODE:

SINGLE VARIABLE STATISTICS

97

OUTPUT LABELING ROUTINE

287 LBL 97
288 $\pi \rightarrow$
289 ARCL X
290 PRONPT
291 RTN

HP41C SOURCE CODE:

SINGLE VARIABLE STATISTICS

```

      (-----)
      98                                SHELL SORT
      (-----)

292 LBL 98
293 RCL 15                             (RECALL NUMBER OF DATA POINTS
294 STO 01                             (DEFINE A = "MIDPOINT"
295 LBL 09
296 RCL 01                             (RECALL MIDPOINT
297 2
298 /
299 INT
300 STO 01                             (A = INT (A/2)
301 X=0?                               (TEST TO SEE IF LIST SORTED
302 RTN
303 1
304 STO 02                             (B = 1 -- RESET LEFT SHELL BOUNDARY
305 LBL 10                             STACK TABLE FOLLOWS:
306 STO 03
307 LBL 11
308 RCL 01
309 +
310 RCL 04
311 +
312 RCL IND X
313 RCL 03
314 RCL 04
315 +
316 X<>Y
317 RCL IND Y
318 X<=Y?
319 GTO 12
320 STO IND T
321 X<>Y
322 STO IND Z
323 RCL 03
324 RCL 01
325 -
326 STO 03
327 X>0?
328 GTO 11
329 LBL 12
330 RCL 15
331 RCL 01
332 -
333 RCL 02
334 1
335 +
336 STO 02
337 X<=Y?
338 GTO 10
339 GTO 09

      (B = 1 -- RESET LEFT SHELL BOUNDARY
      STACK TABLE FOLLOWS:
      C=B      B
      C      B
      A      C      B
      D=C+A    B
      BASE     D      B
      ADDR D   B
      X(D)     ADDR D   B
      C      X(D)     ADDR D ,B
      BASE     C      X(D) ,ADDR D
      ADDR C   X(D)     ADDR D
      X(D)     ADDR C   ADDR D
      X(C)     X(D)     ADDR C ,ADDR D

      (FOLLOWING INTERCHANGES X(C) AND X(D)
      X(C)     X(D)     ADDR C ,ADDR D
      X(D)     X(C)     ADDR C ,ADDR D
      X(D)     X(C)     ADDR C ,ADDR D
      C
      A      C
      C=C-A    C
      C

      N
      A=N-A    N
      B      E
      1      E
      B+1      E
      B=B+1    E

```

HP41C SOURCE CODE:

SINGLE VARIABLE STATISTICS

THIS PROGRAM USES THE FOLLOWING REGISTERS:

R00 -- INPUT DATA ADDRESS POINTER
 R01 -- LOOP INDEX COUNTER
 (USED BY DATA ENTRY AND SORT ROUTINES)
 R02 -- TEMP REGISTER
 (CELL FREQUENCY COUNT IN HISTO RTN)
 (AND SHELL BOUNDARY IN SORT ROUTINE)
 R03 -- TEMP REGISTER
 (INPUT LABEL IN DATA INPUT ROUTINE)
 (XBAR IN SUMMARY STAT ROUTINE)
 (AND POINTER IN SORT ROUTINE)
 R04 -- INDIRECT ADDRESS BASE
 R05 -- SECOND MOMENT (POPULATION VARIANCE)
 R06 -- THIRD MOMENT
 R07 -- FOURTH MOMENT
 R08 -- HISTOGRAM CELL WIDTH
 R09 -- TEMP REGISTER
 (HOLDS SUM OF SQ DEVIATION ABOUT MEAN)
 (AND HISTOGRAM CELL UPPER LIMIT)
 R10 -- SUM OF X VALUES
 R11 -- SUM OF X-SQUARED VALUES
 R12 -- SUM OF X-CUBED VALUES
 R13 -- SUM OF X RAISED TO THE FOURTH POWER
 R14 -- NOT USED BUT SET TO ZERO BY CLR6
 R15 -- NUMBER DATA POINTS (SET BY &+)
 R16....R228 RAW DATA POINTS
 -- IN NATURAL SEQUENCE BEFORE SORT
 -- AS ORDER STATISTICS AFTER SORT

THIS PROGRAM USES THE FOLLOWING FLAGS:

F00 -- TEMP FLAG (USED IN EDIT AND HISTO RTNS)
 F05 -- VERIFY MODE (EVERY DATA POINT ECHOED)
 F06 -- INDICATES REVIEW OF DATA NOT QUERY MODE
 F08 -- INDICATES EDITING A DATA POINT
 F21 -- PRINTER ENABLE (STOPS CALCULATOR
 DURING AVIEW INSTRUCTION)
 F26 -- AUDIO ENABLE

340 END

S I N G L E V A R I A B L E S T A T I S T I C S



SINGLE VARIABLE STATISTICS

13



14



15



16



17



18



19



20



21



22



23



24



SINGLE VARIABLE STATISTICS

25



26



27



28



29



30



31



32



33



34



35



36



S I N G L E V A R I A B L E S T A T I S T I C S

37



38



39



40



41



42



43



44



45



APPENDIX B

LINEAR PROGRAMMING EXAMPLE

INTRODUCTION:

Linear programming is an operations research technique normally associated with computerized data bases and the largest computers. Because of the complexity of the computer programs for linear programming and the large amount of data associated with most real world problems, calculators have not been widely used for this application. With the increased memory capacity of the HP41CV, however, it is now possible to offer a calculator program which can solve interesting small scale linear programs. Of value primarily as an educational aid, this program will also be able to solve many small scale problems found at Army division, brigade and battalion level. The text by Hillier and Lieberman [Ref. 8: pp. 16-66] is recommended as an introduction to the theory of linear programming as used by the program given in this appendix. Use of the program requires the user to formulate the linear programming problem; set up a Simplex tableau in standard form including adding slack, surplus and artificial variables as required; and interpret

the final tableau including the calculation of the values associated with the variables in the final basis. Using the tableau form of the Simplex algorithm, the calculator performs both phase I (to obtain a feasible solution) and phase II (to obtain an optimal solution) to solve the linear programming problem. The calculator automatically determines the pivot column and pivot row for each pivot step. Infeasible and unbounded problems are automatically identified for the user by the program. There is no explicit handling of variables with upper bounds.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The program is written as a series of subroutines, each of which performs a major step in the Simplex algorithm. To provide clarity to the user, alphabetic labels have been retained to identify the subroutines in lieu of faster and more memory efficient numeric labels. The alphabetic labels have not been retained for use as program entry points and may be changed to numeric labels at the option of the user. The program has two entry points, "LP" for running a new problems and "ALP" for reviewing data previously entered.

Subroutine "FINDQ" determines the pivot column by selecting the variable in the objective function with the most negative "price." If "FINDQ" discovers at least one

negative value in the objective function, then the tableau column number associated with the most negative value will be stored in register 05. Upon return from "FINDQ," the main routine tests register 05 to see if it contains a non-zero entry. If the entry is zero, it means that no further pivots will improve the value of the objective function, and the Simplex algorithm halts. If the program was in phase I (flag 11 clear) and the value of the phase I objective function is reduced to zero, then a feasible solution has been found and the program will automatically proceed to phase II to discover an optimal solution.

Subroutine "FINDP" determines which variable will leave the current basis by performing a minimum positive ratio test along the pivot column. In this way, the pivot row is determined. The row number of the pivot row is stored in register 06. Upon return from subroutine "FINDP," the main routine tests register 06 to see if it contains a non-zero entry. If the entry is zero, it means that the problem is unbounded and the Simplex algorithm halts. Such an unbounded condition is most likely caused by an error in the problem formulation.

Having determined the pivot column and the pivot row, subroutine "PIVOT" performs the actual Simplex pivot

operation. To speed calculation register 00 is used as a temporary register to hold the reciprocal of the pivot element. Note that the pivot row is handled separately from the other rows in the tableau. Flag 04 is used to provide the option of stopping calculation after every pivot. When this flag is set, the program will halt to allow the user to review the status of the tableau with the "ALP" function.

Subroutine "CHECK" has two primary functions. First, it is used to verify that the designated basic variables are in row elimination form prior to the start of the Simplex algorithm. This means that the basic variable must have a coefficient of 1 in the row in which it is basic and zero's in all other rows. The second function of check is to prepare the objective function for phase I, if the initial basis contains artificial variables as indicated by one or more minus signs in the "JB" vector.

Three subroutines are used to query the user for input data. Subroutine "READMN" queries the user for the number of constraints and decision variables in the problem and verifies the calculator memory is set to contain all the data necessary to solve the problem. Subroutine "READJB" queries the user for a column vector of pointers which indicate which variable is currently basic in each row. When

entering this vector of pointers, the user indicates artificial variables with a minus sign. Subroutine "READA" queries the user for the values in the initial Simplex tableau including the slack and surplus variables and the right hand side and objective function.

Several other service routines also are provided in this program. Memory size verification is done by subroutine "SIZE," which is called from within "READMN." Subroutine "IN" is used to query the user for data entry and is called by all of the data input routines. Subroutine "NXT" initializes registers which contain frequently used quantities such as the the total size of the tableau for phase I and phase II. Subroutine "INIT" clears the calculator memory and sets flags and program constants appropriately for input of a new problem. Subroutine "SETL" establishes the loop counters used repeatedly within almost every other subroutine. Subroutine "ERR1" displays an appropriate error message if a data entry error is detected.

SAMPLE PROBLEM:

A division assistant G4 is planning an ammunition upload plan. There are four types of tank munitions to consider,

including:

A = Discarding Sabot Rounds
B = High Explosive Anti-Tank Rounds
C = Phosphorous Munitions
D = Machine Gun Ammunition

Based on the Commander's guidance the assistant G4 is to consider the sabot rounds as twice as important as the HEAT rounds, which in turn are themselves twice as important as a unit amount of phosphorous munitions and machine gun ammunition. His mission then, is to maximize:

$$Z = 4A + 2B + C + D$$

He is, however, constrained by the following factors:

1. There can be no more than 30 units of both sabot and HEAT munitions combined.
2. There can be no more than 50 units of all types of ammunition combined.
3. There must be at least 30 units of HEAT and phosphorous munitions combined.
4. There must be at least 5 units of machine gun ammunition.

These constraints may be expressed as:

$$\begin{aligned}A + B &\leq 30 \\A + B + C + D &\leq 50 \\B + C &\geq 30 \\D &\geq 5\end{aligned}$$

Based on the Commander's guidance and the constraints listed above, formulate an optimum load plan. Fractional units are permitted.

SOLUTION:

1. Before beginning with the calculator, the first step is to layout the tableau in standard form. This step and the last step of interpreting the final tableau require working knowledge of linear programming as explained in Hillier and Liberman [Ref. 8: pp. 16-66]. The standard form of the tableau is:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A	B	C	D	H1	H2	S1	S2	A1	A2	RHS
1	1					1				30
1	1	1	1				1			50
	1	1		-1				1		30
			1		-1				1	5
-4	-2	-1	-1							0

In this tableau, H1 and H2 are surplus variables; S1 and S2 are slack variables; and A1 and A2 are artificial variables.

2. The first step with the calculator is to set the size of the calculator's data memory. This program requires 20 registers for temporary storage, 1 register for each tableau element, and 1 register for each row to hold the pointer to the basic variable for that row. Thus, if M is the number of constraints and N is the number of variables including slack, surplus and artificial variables, then the total data

storage requirement is:

$$\text{storage required} = 21 + M + ((N + 1) \times (M + 2))$$

As mentioned in the program description, the "SIZE" subroutine will automatically verify that the user has allocated enough data storage to solve the problem. The length of the program is such that 177 data storage registers is the maximum number of data storage registers that can be allocated. Thus, linear programs with 7 constraints and 15 decision variables can be solved with this program. For this example, press:

XEQ ALPHA SIZE ALPHA 175

3. Call for execution of the program with a new data set.

Press:

XEQ ALPHA LP ALPHA

4. The calculator will respond with the prompt "NUM ROWS?" asking for the number of constraints in the linear program formulation. In this example, press:

4 R/S

5. The calculator will respond with the prompt "NUM COLS?" asking for the number of variables in the problem. The user

must count the number of slack, surplus and artificial variables in this total. In this example, press:

10 R/S

6. The calculator will respond with the prompt "BASIC 1 ?" asking for the variable number of the variable which is basic in the first row. One of the major features of this program is that the basic variables need not be in the rightmost positions in the tableau. Thus, if a tableau were given in which some pivots had already been performed, the program could resume operation immediately. In this example, press:

7 R/S

In a similar fashion, the calculator will then query the user for the variable number of the variables which are basic in the remaining rows.

For this example:

<u>See</u>	<u>Respond With</u>
Basic 2 ?	8 R/S
Basic 3 ?	9 CHS R/S
Basic 4 ?	10 CHS R/S

Notice that because the basic variables in rows three and four are artificial variables, the variable number is entered as a negative number. This signals the calculator

that these variables must be driven from the basis in order to reach an initial feasible solution.

7. Next, the calculator will respond with "T1,1?" asking for the first element in the tableau. The user should enter the numbers in the tableau using the digit entry keys and pressing run/stop after every entry. Notice that the right hand side and the objective function will be entered with the appropriate index in the tableau as shown in step 1 above. The user must insure that the objective function is in standard form with the appropriate sign for each coefficient--in this example each coefficient is negative.

8. After the last element in the tableau has been entered, the calculator will begin to automatically perform the Simplex algorithm. If the user wishes to stop the calculator after every pivot, he may at any time press:

R/S SF 04 R/S

If this flag is set, the calculator will stop and display the pivot number after every pivot is completed.

9. When the Simplex algorithm can no longer improve the objective function, the calculator will stop and display the value of the objective function. In this example, the

calculator will stop after approximately three minutes and display:

VALUE=110.000

10. At this point, the user must use entry point "ALP" to determine the status of the final tableau. For this example, press:

XEQ ALPHA ALP ALPHA

Then by sequentially pressing the run/stop and clear arrow keys, the basic variables and tableau entries will be displayed. For example, in this problem:

<u>See</u>	<u>Press</u>	<u>See</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
BASIC 1?	CLX	2	Variable 2 is basic in the first row.
BASIC 2?	CLX	1	Variable 1 is basic in the second row.
etc.			

Then for the elements of the tableau:

<u>See</u>	<u>Press</u>	<u>See</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
T1,1?	CLX	0.000	Tableau entry
T1,2?	CLX	1.000	Tableau entry

11. After the calculator is finished, it remains for the user to interpret the final tableau. Again, the reference by Hillier and Lieberman [Ref. 8: pp. 16-66] is of primary value. In particular, the user must be able to determine the value of the final decision variables based upon what

variables are in the basis, and what the final "right hand side" values are for each row. For this example, the final tableau is:

1 A	2 B	3 C	4 D	5 H1	6 H2	7 S1	8 S2	9 A1	10 A2	11 RHS
	1			-1	-1	1	-1	1	1	15
1				1	1		1	-1	-1	15
		1			1		1		-1	15
			1		-1				1	5
<hr/>										
0	0	0	0	2	2	1	3	-2	-2	110

Thus, the solution may be interpreted as 15 units each for munitions A,B and C and 5 units for munition D.

USER INSTRUCTIONS:

LINEAR PROGRAMMING

STEP	EXPLANATION	SEE	PRESS	RESULT
1	SET SIZE ($NNN = 21 + M + (N + 1)(M + 2)$) WHERE M=NUM ROWS AND N=NUM COLS		XEQ "SIZE NNN	UP TO NNN = 177
2	CALL THE PROGRAM		XEQ "LP	
3	ENTER THE NUMBER OF CONSTRAINTS	NUM ROW ?	INPUT M R/S	
4	ENTER THE NUMBER OF VARIABLES (INCLUDE SLACKS, SURPLUS & ARTIF.)	NUM COL ?	INPUT N R/S	
5	ENTER CURRENT BASIC VARIABLE NUMBERS BY ROW	BASIC 1 ? ETC.	INPUT VAR # R/S	
6	ENTER TABLEAU VALUES. FOR MISTAKES OR TO REVIEW THE DATA SEE LAST STEP BELOW.	T1, 1? ETC.	INPUT R/S	
7	TO FORCE THE CAL- CULATOR TO STOP AFTER EACH PIVOT.		R/S SF 04 R/S	
8	SIMPLEX COMPLETED: OPTIMAL SOLUTION FOUND.	VALUE= XX.XXX		FINAL OBJ. FUNCTION VALUE
9	SIMPLEX COMPLETED: PROBLEM IS INFEASIBLE.	INFEAS		

USER INSTRUCTIONS:

LINEAR PROGRAMMING

STEP	EXPLANATION	SEE	PRESS	RESULT
10	SIMPLEX COMPLETED: PROBLEM IS UNBOUNDED.	UNBOUND		
11	TO REVIEW VALUES IN TABLEAU AT ANY TIME, INCLUDING FINAL TABLEAU. AS PROMPTS APPEAR, DATA CAN BE CHANGED BY ENTERING NEW VALUE. WHAT IS CURRENTLY BASIC? WHAT ARE VALUES IN TABLEAU? OBTAIN VALUES OF FINAL SOLU- TION FROM KNOWING WHICH VARS ARE BASIC AND VALUE OF RIGHT-HAND- SIDE FROM THE TABLEAU.	 BASIC 1 ? ETC. T1,1? ETC.	 XEQ "ALP CLX CLX	 PROMPT WILL VANISH LEAVING DATA PROMPT WILL VANISH LEAVING DATA

HP41C SOURCE CODE:

LINEAR PROGRAMMING

```

      (-----)
      "LP
      (-----)

1  LBL "LP
2  XEQ "INIT
3  LBL "ALP
4  XEQ "READMN
5  XEQ "READJB
6  XEQ "READA
7  XEQ "CHECK
8  LBL 15
9  XEQ "FINDQ
10 RCL 05
11 X#0?
12 GTO 35
13 FS? 11
14 GTO 25
15 RCL 04
16 RCL 10
17 RCL 12
18 *
19 +
20 RCL 07
21 RCL IND Y
22 ABS
23 X<Y?
24 GTO 20
25 "INFEAS
26 AVIEW
27 STOP
28 LBL 20
29 SF 11
30 RCL 04
31 RCL 08
32 RCL 12
33 *
34 +
35 STO 14
36 GTO 15
37 LBL 25
38 RCL 04
39 RCL 09
40 RCL 12
41 *
42 +
43 RCL IND X
44 STO 00
45 "VALUE=
46 ARCL 00
47 AVIEW
48 STOP
49 LBL 35
50 XEQ "FINDP
51 RCL 06
52 X#0?
53 GTO 40
54 "UNBOUND

```

HP41C SOURCE CODE:

LINEAR PROGRAMMING

```
55 ARCL 05
56 STOP
57 LBL 40
58 XEQ "PIVOT
59 GTO 15
```

HP41C SOURCE CODE:

LINEAR PROGRAMMING

```

      (-----)
      FINDQ
      (-----)

```

```

60 LBL "FINDQ
61 SF 01
62 0
63 STO 03
64 STO 05
65 1
66 RCL 11
67 XEQ "SETL
68 LBL 31
69 RCL 14
70 RCL 01
71 +
72 STO 00
73 RCL IND X
74 RCL 03
75 -
76 RCL 07
77 CHS
78 X<Y?
79 GTO 38
80 PC? 11
81 GTO 37
82 RCL 15
83 RCL 01
84 +
85 RCL IND X
86 ABS
87 RCL 07
88 X<=Y?
89 GTO 38
90 LBL 37
91 RCL IND 00
92 STO 03
93 RCL 01
94 INT
95 STO 05
96 LBL 38
97 ISG 01
98 GTO 31
99 CF 01
100 RTN

```

HP41C SOURCE CODE:

LINEAR PROGRAMMING

(-----)
FINDP
-----)

```
101 LBL "FINDP
102 SF 02
103 0
104 STO 06
105 1E20
106 STO 03
107 1
108 RCL 08
109 XEQ "SETL
110 LBL 41
111 RCL 01
112 1
113 -
114 RCL 12
115 *
116 RCL 04
117 +
118 STO 00
119 RCL 05
120 +
121 RCL IND X
122 STO 02
123 RCL 07
124 X>Y?
125 GTO 48
126 RCL 00
127 RCL 12
128 +
129 RCL IND X
130 RCL 02
131 /
132 STO 00
133 RCL 03
134 -
135 RCL 07
136 CHS
137 X<Y?
138 GTO 48
139 LBL 47
140 RCL 00
141 STO 03
142 RCL 01
143 INT
144 STO 06
145 LBL 48
146 ISG 01
147 GTO 41
148 CF 02
149 RTN
```


HP41C SOURCE CODE:

LINEAR PROGRAMMING



```

150 LBL "PIVOT
151 SF 03
152 RCL 06
153 1
154 -
155 RCL 12
156 *
157 RCL 04
158 +
159 STO 03
160 RCL 05
161 +
162 RCL IND X
163 1/X
164 STO 00
165 1
166 RCL 12
167 XEQ "SETL
168 LBL 51
169 RCL 03
170 RCL 01
171 +
172 RCL 00
173 ST* IND Y
174 ISG 01
175 GTO 51
176 1
177 RCL 09
178 FS? 11
179 0
180 FC? 11
181 1
182 +
183 XEQ "SETL
184 LBL 52
185 RCL 06
186 RCL 01
187 INT
188 X=Y?
189 GTO 59
190 1
191 -
192 RCL 12
193 *
194 RCL 04
195 +
196 STO 16
197 RCL 05
198 +
199 RCL IND X
200 STO 00
201 2
202 RCL 12
203 XEQ "SETL
    
```

HP41C SOURCE CODE:

LINEAR PROGRAMMING

```
204 LBL 53
205 CF 07
206 RCL 05
207 RCL 02
208 INT
209 X=Y?
210 SP 07
211 RCL 03
212 +
213 RCL IND X
214 RCL 00
215 *
216 RCL 16
217 RCL 02
218 +
219 X<>Y
220 ST- IND Y
221 FC? 07
222 GTO 54
223 0
224 STO IND Z
225 LBL 54
226 ISG 02
227 GTO 53
228 LBL 59
229 ISG 01
230 GTO 52
231 RCL 13
232 RCL 06
233 +
234 RCL 05
235 STO IND Y
236 1
237 ST+ 17
238 CF 03
239 TONE 7
240 FC? 04
241 RTN
242 "PIVOT "
243 ARCL 17
244 PRCHPT
245 RTN
```

HP41C SOURCE CODE:

LINEAR PROGRAMMING

READMN

```
246 LBL "READMN
247 7
248 STO 00
249 "NUM ROWS
250 XEQ "IN
251 XEQ "NXT
252 XEQ "NXT
253 "NUM COLS
254 XEQ "IN
255 XEQ "NXT
256 RCL 10
257 *
258 RCL 04
259 +
260 1
261 ST+ 00
262 RDN
263 STO IND 00
264 RCL 09
265 +
266 XEQ "SIZE?
267 FC?C 25
268 PROMPT
269 RTN
```

HP41C SOURCE CODE:

LINEAR PROGRAMMING

```

      { (-----)
      {
      {      SIZE?
      {
      {-----}
270  LBL "SIZE?
271  "SIZE>=
272  ARCL X
273  1
274  -
275  SF 25
276  RCL IND X
277  RTN
      {-----}
      {
      {      "NXT
      {
      {-----}
278  LBL "NXT
279  1
280  ST+ 00
281  +
282  STO IND 00
283  RTN
      {-----}
      {
      {      SETL
      {
      {-----}
284  LBL "SETL
285  1E03
286  /
287  1
288  +
289  STO IND Y
290  RTN

```

HP41C SOURCE CODE:

LINEAR PROGRAMMING

READJB

```
291 LBL "READJB
292 1
293 RCL 08
294 XEQ "SETL
295 RCL 13
296 STO 00
297 FIX 0
298 LBL 01
299 "BASIC "
300 ARCL 01
301 " "
302 XEQ "IN
303 ISG 01
304 GTO 01
305 FIX 4
306 RTN
```

HP41C SOURCE CODE:

LINEAR PROGRAMMING

```

      (-----)
      READA
      )
      (-----)
307 LBL "READA
308 SF 10
309 1
310 RCL 09
311 XEQ "SETL
312 LBL 11
313 2
314 RCL 12
315 XEQ "SETL
316 LBL 12
317 FIX 0
318 "T
319 ARCL 01
320 "J
321 ARCL 02
322 FIX 4
323 LBL 13
324 RCL 01
325 1
326 -
327 RCL 12
328 *
329 RCL 02
330 +
331 RCL 04
332 +
333 1
334 -
335 STO 00
336 LBL 14
337 FC? 10
338 GTO 16
339 XEQ "IN
340 GTO 17
341 LBL 16
342 "J=
343 ARCL IND 00
344 AVIEW
345 LBL 17
346 ISG 02
347 GTO 12
348 ISG 01
349 GTO 11
350 CF? 10
351 0
352 RTN

```

AD-A110 073

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA
A CROSS COMPILER AND PROGRAMMING SUPPORT SYSTEM FOR THE HP41CV --ETC(U)
SEP 81 J N RICHMANN

F/8 9/2

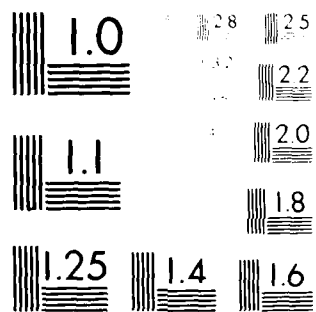
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2 OF 3

AD-A
110073





Microcopy Resolution Test Chart
ANSI #1

LINEAR PROGRAMMING

96

HP41C SOURCE CODE:

LINEAR PROGRAMMING

```
      (-----)
      |          |
      |    CHECK    |
      |          |
      |-----)
374 LBL "CHECK
375 SF 11
376 1
377 RCL 12
378 XEQ "SETL
379 RCL 04
380 RCL 09
381 RCL 12
382 *
383 +
384 STO 14
385 STO 15
386 LBL 91
387 RCL 14
388 RCL 01
389 +
390 0
391 STO IND Y
392 ISG 01
393 GTO 91
394 1
395 RCL 08
396 XEQ "SETL
397 LBL 92
398 CF 07
399 RCL 13
400 RCL 01
401 +
402 RCL IND X
403 X<0?
404 SF 07
405 ABS
406 STO 00
407 X=0?
408 GTO "ERR1
409 RCL 12
410 X<=Y?
411 GTO "ERR1
412 2
413 RCL 09
414 XEQ "SETL
415 LBL 93
416 CF 08
417 RCL 01
418 INT
419 RCL 02
420 INT
421 X=Y?
422 SF 08
423 1
424 -
425 RCL 12
426 *
427 RCL 00
```

HP41C SOURCE CODE:

LINEAR PROGRAMMING

```

428 +
429 RCL 04
430 +
431 FC? 08
432 0
433 FS? 08
434 1
435 STO IND Y
436 ISG 02
437 GTO 93
438 FC? 07
439 GTO 98
440 CF 11
441 RCL 14
442 RCL 00
443 +
444 1
445 STO IND Y
446 2
447 RCL 12
448 XEQ "SETL
449 LBL 96
450 RCL 01
451 INT
452 1
453 -
454 RCL 12
455 *
456 RCL 02
457 +
458 RCL 04
459 +
460 RCL IND X
461 CHS
462 RCL 14
463 RCL 02
464 +
465 X<>Y
466 RCL IND Y
467 +
468 STO IND Y
469 ISG 02
470 GTO 96
471 LBL 98
472 ISG 01
473 GTO 92
474 FC? 11
475 RTN
476 RCL 04
477 RCL 08
478 RCL 12
479 *
480 +
481 STO 14
482 RTN

```

THE FOLLOWING TABLE DESCRIBES THE KEY REGISTER AND FLAG ASSIGNMENTS MADE BY THIS PROGRAM:

R00 = TEMPORARY REGISTER. HOLDS RECIPROCAL OF PIVOT
 ELEMENT IN SUBROUTINE PIVOT.
 R01 = LOOP INDEX COUNTER
 R02 = LOOP INDEX COUNTER
 R03 = TEMPORARY REGISTER. HOLDS MIN VALUE IN FINDQ;
 MAX VALUE IN FINDP; AND IS AN INTERMEDIATE
 ADDRESS CALCULATION VALUE IN PIVOT.
 R04 = BASE REGISTER FOR INDIRECT ADDRESSING
 (SET = 19)
 R05 = THE PIVOT COLUMN NUMBER
 R06 = THE PIVOT ROW NUMBER
 R07 = EFFECTIVE ZERO LEVEL
 R08 = M = NUMBER OF ROWS
 R09 = M PLUS 1
 R10 = M PLUS 2
 R11 = N = NUMBER OF VARIABLES
 R12 = N PLUS 1
 R13 = BASE REGISTER FOR THE LOCATION OF THE
 VECTOR JB WHICH CONTAINS POINTERS TO
 WHICH VARIABLE IS BASIC IN EACH ROW.
 R14 = ROW NUMBER OF THE OBJECTIVE FUNCTION;
 SET TO M PLUS 1 OR M PLUS 2 AS DETERMINED
 BY NEED FOR PHASE I.
 R15 = BASE REGISTER FOR THE LOCATION OF THE
 PHASE I OBJECTIVE FUNCTION, IF NEEDED.
 R16 = TEMPORARY REGISTER.
 R17 = NUMBER OF PIVOTS PERFORMED.
 R18 = RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE.
 R19-R177 = DATA STORAGE REGISTERS FOR ELEMENTS OF
 THE TABLEAU AND THE JB VECTOR.

FLAGS

F01 - F03 = SUBROUTINE EXECUTION FLAGS. BECAUSE THESE
 FLAGS ARE VISIBLE IN THE DISPLAY THEY CAN
 BE SET WHEN ENTERING A MAJOR SUBROUTINE AND
 CLEARED WHEN LEAVING -- GIVING THE USER A
 VISUAL INDICATION OF WHAT IS HAPPENING
 INSIDE THE CALCULATOR.

F01--SUBROUTINE FINDQ
 F02--SUBROUTINE FINDP
 F03--SUBROUTINE PIVOT

F04 = WHEN SET, STOPS CALCULATOR AFTER EACH PIVOT.
 F07 = USED AS TEMPORARY FLAG IN PIVOT AND CHECK ROUTINES.
 F10 = USED AS A TEMPORARY FLAG IN READ ROUTINES.
 F11 = WHEN SET, INDICATES PHASE II IS IN PROGRESS.
 F29 = CONTROLS FORMAT OF DISPLAY SEPARATOR.

483 END

"LP" LINEAR PROGRAMMING

1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12



"LP" LINEAR PROGRAMMING

13



14



15



16



17



18



19



20



21



22



23



24



"LP" LINEAR PROGRAMMING

25

[REDACTED]

26

[REDACTED]

27

[REDACTED]

28

[REDACTED]

29

[REDACTED]

30

[REDACTED]

31

[REDACTED]

32

[REDACTED]

33

[REDACTED]

34

[REDACTED]

35

[REDACTED]

36

[REDACTED]

"LP" LINEAR PROGRAMMING

37

[REDACTED]

38

[REDACTED]

39

[REDACTED]

40

[REDACTED]

41

[REDACTED]

42

[REDACTED]

43

[REDACTED]

44

[REDACTED]

45

[REDACTED]

46

[REDACTED]

47

[REDACTED]

48

[REDACTED]

"LP" LINEAR PROGRAMMING

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|||||

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|||||

"LP" LINEAR PROGRAMMING

61

[REDACTED]

62

[REDACTED]

63

[REDACTED]

64

[REDACTED]

65

[REDACTED]

66

[REDACTED]

67

[REDACTED]

68

[REDACTED]

69

[REDACTED]

70

[REDACTED]

71

[REDACTED]

72

[REDACTED]

"LP" LINEAR PROGRAMMING

73



74



75



76



77



APPENDIX C

SUBROUTINES FOR READ ONLY MEMORY

INTRODUCTION:

The calculator subroutines described in this appendix perform functions which are frequently required by application programs and are therefore ideal candidates for use in a read only memory (ROM.) These routines were written especially to illustrate the differences between read only memory routines and routines designed for individual use via bar code or magnetic cards. These differences include more attention to entry and exit point options, an attempt to keep the size of the routines as compact as possible, and an attempt not to disturb the register stack if at all possible.

These common subroutines are provided separately from application programs because when more than one application program uses the routines, as is recommended for these programs, the use of a separate block of common functions saves space in the ROM overall. Also, by providing a convenient set of "macro" instructions, application programs can be constructed more quickly and easily. Because these

subroutines are used frequently, they have been individually optimized and tested to save memory space and execution time. By using these "macros" within an application program, the application programmer can be reasonably certain of their efficiency and reliability.

Almost all user/calculator interface is handled by these routines. There is one set of subroutines which assumes the user has a printer, and one set which does not. Printer instructions are preceded in the listings shown in the appendix by an (PRT: label. When not using these routines on read only memory, the user will load one set or the other (but not both), as appropriate for his/her application. In so doing, the user with the printer gets full benefit from it while the user without the printer pays no penalty in execution time or memory space for the calculator's print instructions. Also, to change from use of the printer to use of the calculator without it, the user needs only to read in the new common block--the application programs are retained in memory unchanged. The subroutines appear the same to any application program--giving the added benefit that any application program which uses them for input or output operations will automatically make good use of

the printer even if written by a programmer who did not explicitly consider a printer requirement.

When using these common subroutines, a discipline is enforced upon the application program concerning use of the calculator memory registers. This saves the programmer from having to plan his "register map" from scratch for each new program. Also, it insures compatability across different application programs for similar data objects such as matrices and loop index counters. One of the most annoying problems with read only memory programs available from the calculator manufacturer is this lack of cross program compatability. Conflict in the use of memory registers is the rule, rather than the exception; and it is frequently impossible to efficiently use more than one read only memory program as a subroutine within a user written program. A third reason why register assignment standards are advantageous is that they make it easier for the user of the calculator to remember the key register assignments and, if necessary, recall their contents during the execution of an application program.

Another function performed by this set of common subroutines is to simplify the use of indirect addressing--a critical goal on the HP41CV.

Because the common subroutines listed in this appendix are always called by application programs and never from the keyboard by the user, the typical user instructions are inappropriate. Instead, for the benefit of application programmers wishing to use the routines, the basic functions and structure of each are explained in subsequent sections of this appendix.

Subroutine "IN"

Subroutine "IN" is used as a general input and output interface between the user and the calculator. This subroutine has three alternative entry points which when called affect functions as follows:

IN--Input mode (displays a question mark query)
IO--Output mode (displays labeled data value)
IX--Direct mode (input of value in x register)

In particular, one entry point, "IN", may be called whenever an application program must query the user for a numeric input value. As such, it is a direct replacement for the PROMPT instruction organic to the calculator, but automatically prompts, verifies and stores the received value using an indirect address contained in register 00. The printer version of the subroutine will automatically label and print the final, verified data value recorded.

Subroutine "IN" uses register 00 as a data location pointer and automatically increments this register so that subsequent calls to the subroutine will result in sequential data manipulation. The application programmer must insure that register 00 contains a number equal to the storage register number prior to calling the subroutine. For example, if register 00 contains 17, "IN" will store the data in register 17. One of the major advantages of this routine is that the same subroutine may be used to verify and/or change the data previously recorded. Thus, separate edit routines are usually unnecessary. Pressing the R/S key without touching any other key leaves the value stored unchanged. Pressing "1" and "+" and then "R/S" adds one to the current stored value, and so on for other function keys. Entering a new string of digits results in that new value being stored.

An additional feature of this subroutine is the "verify" mode indicated by flag 05. Flag 05 is reserved for this purpose and is set "on" by a call to subroutine "VR"--another of the subroutines in this common set. The verify mode is intended for use by a novice or other user who wishes to verify every data value as it is keyed into the calculator. The advantage is increased accuracy and confidence in the result.

Subroutine "D2"

Subroutine "D2" is used to set up the index register for a program loop. This subroutine has two alternative entry points which when called, increment different index registers as follows:

D2--Establishes register 02 as the index
D1--Establishes register 01 as the index

This subroutine is intended for use with the "ISG" loop structure which has the effect most like that of a FORTRAN "DO LOOP." For example, to execute a loop 20 times:

```
...  
20:  
IEQ "D1  
LBL 00  
...:  
ISG 01  
GTO 00  
...:
```

The advantage of this form of loop structure is that register 00 may be used within the loop for address calculations. The first time the loop is addressed the integer portion of the number in register 00 will be 1, the second time it will be 2 and so on. There is no need to truncate the fractional portion of the number because the HP41C ignores the fractional component of a number when calculating a register address. Use of index registers for address calculation makes indirect addressing practical.

Registers 01 and 02 should be reserved for use as index registers by the application programmer. In most cases these two registers should prove sufficient.

Subroutine "VR"

Subroutine "VR" is used as a general purpose calculator initialization routine. This subroutine has three alternative entry points which vary the amount of initialization performed as follows:

- VR--Sets the verify mode on, and the following:
- WR--Suppresses the audio tones, and the following:
- WS--Clears all memory,
 - Sets the display for integers,
 - Assigns statistical registers,
 - Sets "zero" level for equality testing, and
 - Sets base address for indirect addressing.

In the printer version of this initialization routine, the subroutine prints a banner (usually the program name) which has been stored in the alpha register prior to calling the initialization subroutine.

If flag 13 is set prior to calling the initialization routine, then the calling program must have placed the number of data registers required to execute the program in the x register prior to calling the initialization routine. In this case, a check will automatically be performed using subroutine "SZ" described below.

It is recommended that all application programs provide an alternate entry point which bypasses the initialization

step. Then if a data error is encountered, the user may review the data entered into the calculator by simply pressing the return key once after every prompt. This procedure works because subroutine "IN" recalls the stored value prior to prompting the user. When the user presses the clear key, the alphabetic prompt is removed and the existing data value revealed.

Subroutine "SZ"

Subroutine "SZ" is used to test if sufficient numbers of data registers are available to run an application program. This subroutine may be either called directly or as part of the initialization routine described above.

Subroutine "ER"

Subroutine "ER" is called whenever the application program encounters an error--usually in the input data. A prompt is displayed and an audio tone sounded, provided flag 26 (the audio enable flag) has not been cleared by the initialization routine described in paragraph D.

Subroutine "SORT"

This subroutine is included to illustrate the use of a stack register table in the program comments, but it also represents a useful utility routine. The sorting algorithm

used is the shell sort [Ref. 6: pp. 84-95] which gives reasonably fast sorting times with a very small program size. All conventions such as base register in R04 and number of data points in R15 are assumed by this subroutine. A complete list of all such register assignments is listed at the end of the program listing.

Subroutines "PUT" and "GET"

These two small routines provide a useful capability to store and recall up to three integers between 0 and 999 in one data register. This means that if you are manipulating a spread sheet of small, positive integers you can store the same data in one third the space. Of course, run time is degraded (about 20 seconds for every 100 data references.) To store a value, assuming the base register has been defined, just press:

value ENTER| point-number XEQ "PUT

To recall a value, simply press:

point-number XEQ "GET

HP41C SOURCE CODE:

COMMON SUBROUTINES

```

      (-----)
      (      IN      )
      (-----)

1  LBL "IN          (INPUT MODE--DISPLAY LABEL AND ?
2  SF 10           (SET QUERY ONCE FLAG
3  GTO 05
4  LBL "IC          (OUTPUT MODE--DISPLAY LABEL AND DATA
5  CF 10           (INSURE NO QUERY
6  LBL 05
7  RCL IND 00      (ASSUMES R00 POINTS TO STORAGE REG
8  LBL "IX          (DIRECT MODE--ASSUMES X REG HOLDS DATA
9  ASTC 05         (ASSUMES LABEL SET UP BY CALLING PRGC
10 LBL 01
11 "=-
12 FS? 10          (QUERY OR DISPLAY VALUE?
13 "=?
14 FC? 10
15 ARCL IND 00     (DISPLAY DATA VALUE
16 CF 22           (DIGIT ENTRY DETECTION FLAG
      (PRT: FS? 10
      (PRT: CF 21
      (DISABLE PRINTER FOR QUERY
17 PRCPMT
      (PRT: SF 21
18 STC IND 00      (STORE INPUT VALUE
19 CLA             (PREPARE ALPHA REG FOR NEXT PROMPT
20 FC? 05         (NOT VERIFY MODE?
21 GTC 03
      (FOLLOWING IS ACTION TAKEN WHEN IN VERIFY MODE
22 FS? 22         (ANY INPUT DETECTED?
23 GTO 02          (REDISPLAY VALUE IF USER INPUT
24 FC? 10         (DISPLAY VALUE ONCE IF NO INPUT
25 GTC 04
26 LBL 02          (DISPLAY LABEL AND DATA VALUE
27 CF 10          (NOTE MUST HAVE QUERIED ONCE
28 ARCL 05
29 GTO 01
      (FOLLOWING IS ACTION TAKEN FOR NON-VERIFY MODE
30 LBL 03
31 FS?C 10         (INPUT MODE?
32 GTO 04          (IF INPUT MODE, EXIT ROUTINE
33 FS? 22         (WAS THERE INPUT ?
34 GTC 02          (USER CHANGED VALUE, SO VERIFY.
35 LBL 04          (PREPARE TO EXIT
      (PRT: FS? 55
      (PRT: GTO 06
      (PRT: LBL 05
      (PRINTER ATTACHED?
36 ISG 00          (INCREMENT POINTER FOR NEXT IC OPERATION
37 RTN
38 RTN             (FINAL VALUE IS IN X REG UPON EXIT
      (PRT: LBL 06
      (PRT: CLA
      (PRT: ARCL 05
      (PRT: "=-
      (PRT: ARCL IND 00
      (PRT: PRA
      (PRT: GTO 05

```

COMMON SUBROUTINES

117

COMMON SUBROUTINES

118

HP41C SOURCE CODE:

COMMON SUBROUTINES

```

      (-----)
      (          )
      (      SZ  )
      (          )
      (-----)
70  LBL "SZ
71  "SET SZ=
72  ARCL X
73  1
74  -
75  SF 25          (PREPARE TO IGNORE ERROR
76  RCL IND X      (TEST FLAG 25 TO SEE IF SUFFICIENT
77  FC?C 25
78  PRMPT
79  RTN            (SIZE EXISTS.
      (-----)
      (          )
      (      ER  )
      (          )
      (-----)
80  LBL "ER        (DISPLAY "DATA ERROR" PROMPT & SOUND TCNE.
81  0
82  LN            (BEST WAY TO DETERMINE WHERE ERROR
83  TONE 2        (OCCURED IS TO HIT THE SST KEY ONCE,
84  RTN            (THEN GO INTO PRGM MODE.

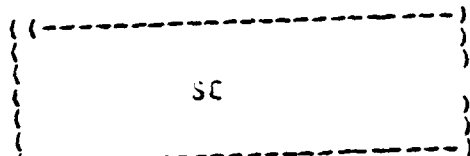
```


COMMON SUBROUTINES

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FP41C SOURCE CODE:

COMMON SUBROUTINES



```
133 LBL "SC"
134 RCL 00
135 1
136 +
137 STC 05
138 -1EC3
139 STC 10
140 -1
141 3
142 /
143 STC 09
```

FF41C SOURCE CODE:

COMMON SUBROUTINES

```
( (
(   PUT   )
( )
( )
( )
144 LBL "PUT
145 "VALUE
146 11
147 STC 00
148 XEQ "IA
149 SF C2
( (
(   GET   )
( )
( )
( )
150 LBL "GET
151 "BIT REG
152 PRCPMT
```

FP41C SOURCE CODE:

COMMON SUBROUTINES

```
( (-----)
(      )
(      )
(      )
(      )
(-----)
```

```
153 LBL "SA
154 3
155 /
156 INT
157 STC 07
158 LASIX
159 -
160 RCL 09
161 /
162 12
163 +
164 STO C3
165 RCL 03
166 ST+ 07
167 RCL IND 07
168 INT
169 STC 14
170 LASIX
171 -
172 RCL 10
173 *
174 INT
175 STO 13
176 LASIX
177 -
178 RCL 10
179 *
180 INT
181 STC 12
182 RCL 11
183 RCL IND 08
184 STO 11
185 FC?C 02
186 RTN
187 X<>Y
188 STC IND 08
189 RCL 12
190 RCL 10
191 CHS
192 /
193 RCL 13
194 +
195 RCL 10
196 CHS
197 /
198 RCL 14
199 +
200 STC IND 07
201 RTN
```

THE FOLLOWING TABLE DESCRIBES THE KEY REGISTER AND FLAG ASSIGNMENTS MADE BY THIS PROGRAM:

R00 = INDIRECT ADDRESS FOR STORAGE OF INPUT DATA
 R01 = LOCP INDEX COUNTER
 R02 = LOCP INDEX COUNTER
 R03 = EFFECTIVE ZERO LEVEL -- USE AS TEMP IF NA
 R04 = BASE REGISTER FOR INDIRECT ADDRESSING (15)
 R05 = TEMP REGISTER FOR ALPHA PROMPT
 R06 - R09 = APPLICATION PROGRAM TEMP REGISTERS
 R10 - R15 = STATISTICAL REGISTERS--USE AS TEMP IF NA
 R16.... = STORAGE OF DATA VIA INDIRECT ADDRESSING

FLAGS

F00-F04 = SUBROUTINE EXECUTION FLAGS. BECAUSE THESE FLAGS ARE VISIBLE IN THE DISPLAY THEY CAN BE SET WHEN ENTERING A MAJOR SUBROUTINE AND CLEARED WHEN LEAVING -- GIVING THE USER A VISUAL INDICATION OF WHAT IS HAPPENING INSIDE THE CALCULATOR. USE AS TEMPORARY FLAGS IF THIS IS NOT REQUIRED.

F05 = VERIFY INPUT MODE. "ON" WHEN SET. WHEN SET AFTER EVERY DATA VALUE IS ENTERED, THE CALC. WILL ECHO THE PROMPT AND DATA VALUE ENTERED. IF VALUE IS CORRECT, SIMPLY PRESS R/S KEY, OTHERWISE ENTER A CORRECTED VALUE AND CALCULATOR WILL AGAIN ASK FOR VERIFICATION.

F10 = USED AS A TEMPORARY FLAG INSIDE "IC". INDICATES NO QUERY PROMPT IS DESIRED.

F11 = AUTOMATIC EXECUTION FLAG -- DON'T USE EVER

F12 = DOUBLE WIDE PRINTING -- LOCAL WITHIN "IO".

F13 = WHEN SET MEANS MAIN ROUTINE ASKING "VR" FOR AUTOMATIC SIZE CHECK AFTER INITIALIZATION. APPLICATION PROGRAM MAY USE FREELY AFTER INIT.

F14 - F20 = AVAILABLE FOR APPLICATION PROGRAM USE.

202 END

COMMON SUBROUTINES

1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12



COMMON SUBROUTINES

13 [REDACTED]

14 [REDACTED]

15 [REDACTED]

16 [REDACTED]

17 [REDACTED]

18 [REDACTED]

19 [REDACTED]

20 [REDACTED]

21 [REDACTED]

22 [REDACTED]

23 [REDACTED]

24 [REDACTED]

COMMON SUBROUTINES

25



26



27



28



29



APPENDIX D

THE CROSS COMPILER PROGRAM AND COMMAND PROCESSOR

DESIGN METHODOLOGY:

This appendix discusses the design methodology used during construction of both the cross compiler program and the command processor, which is an IBM EXEC II program which provides an interactive programming environment for users of the system.

Blazie's compiler for the HP65 calculator [Ref. 9] represents one of the first attempts to provide a compiler for calculator programs. Both Carvalho [Ref. 10: pp. 25-29] and McNeal [Ref. 11: pp. 148-178] have published BASIC language programs which cross compile HP41CV instructions on a microcomputer for output to a line printer which can print acceptable bar code. While these referenced programs provided valuable insights into the problem, especially into the special characteristics of the HP41CV instruction set, none was exactly suited to the needs of this study. Because the Versatec plotter at the Naval Postgraduate School could be easily used only by FORTRAN programs, FORTRAN seemed the computer language of choice for this project. Both programs

were written with limited objectives and neither would have easily supported the extensions desired. Extensions planned for implementation included:

- An extended instruction set.
- In code comments.
- Extensive error checking.
- Compatability with the Emulator.
- Synthetic Instructions [Ref. 1].
- Instruction macro's.

Having decided to code an original cross compiler, a design methodology which would capitalize on the advantages of FORTRAN was planned. FORTRAN's major deficiency for use in constructing a compiler of any type is its lack of alpha-numeric string handling capabilities. Rather than struggle with the lack of string functions, it was decided to code the necessary string functions as separate subroutines. This decision was reinforced countless times throughout the process of writing the compiler. The string function subroutines have been used not only in the cross compiler, but in many other FORTRAN programs since they were originally written. In fact, many persons who have no

interest in the HP41CV cross compiler may find the set of string functions listed in this thesis to be a valuable set of utility routines to be used to augment FORTRAN. The general convention used throughout the string function subroutines is that an alphabetic string may be represented as a vector of two byte integer variables used to store the characters and a single four byte integer variable used to store the length of the string.

One of the major advantages of the cross compiler is its ability to handle comments integrated within the HP41CV source code. This feature is critical to the clarification of the logical structure of the HP41CV programs. Because the parenthesis is not a valid HP41CV character, it was chosen as the comment indicator character. A comment may occur beginning at the first column on an input line or anywhere after an HP41CV instruction. The comment must follow the instruction because everything after the comment mark out to the end of the input line is considered part of the comment.

The control the user has over the output listing is also one of the advantages of the cross compiler. When two comment indicator marks are placed in positions one and two of the input line, the compiler will force a page eject when printing the output listing. In addition, the user can vary

the number of output lines per page and cause useful banners to be placed adjacent to program labels for ease of recognition.

Altogether there are twenty-four subroutines and a main program which constitute the cross compiler. The source code for each of these routines is provided in the second section of this appendix. Each subroutine begins with a statement concerning its function and construction. Accordingly, no general description of each subroutine will be repeated here. However, subroutine COMP deserves special attention, for it is the master lexicographic analyzer for the compiler and would also interface the user with the emulator. Its function is to receive a single line of HP41CV source code and identify it. COMP considers all HP41CV instructions to be of one of three types. The first category are the single byte instructions with no operands that can be compiled by a simple table look up. COMP has been constructed so that the instruction set can be extended at any time simply by increasing the size of this table. In this way abbreviated or altered command names could be easily used. The second category of instructions are the multi-byte instructions which require a table lookup and the translation of one or more operands, including possibly an

indirect instruction indicator. The table examined by the compiler is the same as for the category one instructions, and a code is given in the table which indicates to the compiler the number of operands which are required with each instruction. A syntax check is then made in subroutines IONE and ITWO to insure that the number and characteristics of each operand are appropriate for the given instruction. One of the major advantages of the use of the cross compiler is the syntax and error checking that is performed during the compilation process. The third type of instruction represents the exceptional instructions that are so difficult to compile that they require separate subroutines for efficient compilation. These instructions include storage and recall of data, program labels and program flow control statements such as goto and execute.

In order to provide an efficient programming command system for the compiler that would minimize the need to know technical details about the operation of the compiler, an IBM EXEC II program was written. This program not only interfaces the user to the compiler, but it also provides on line user instructions as to how to use the system. Included in this command processor is a command menu which gives the format and short description for each command.

Another command, help, provides more detailed information about each command. When a novice user first enters the exec, or types the name of the exec followed by a question mark, then he receives a four page narrative description of what the system is, how it works, and what actions he must take to write a successful HP41CV application program.

IN ORDER TO GO FROM A PROGRAM IN YOUR HEAD TO THE FINISHED BAR CODE THERE ARE THREE MAIN STEPS:

- (1) EDIT. THE PROGRAM MUST BE PREPARED AS INPUT TO THE CROSS COMPILER. THE EASIEST WAY TO DO THIS IS WITH THE CMS XEDIT FACILITY.
- (2) COMPILE. THE PROGRAM MUST BE PROCESSED BY THE CROSS-COMPILER. THE CROSS-COMPILER IS ACTUALLY A FORTRAN PROGRAM WHICH PRODUCES TWO CMS FILES AS OUTPUT. BOTH NAME, BUT THESE FILES HAVE THE SAME NAME AS YOUR PROGRAM NAME, BUT HAVE DIFFERENT FILE TYPES. THE "LISTING" FILE SHOWS THE RESULTS OF THE COMPILE STEP INCLUDING ANY ERRORS, AND THE "DATA" FILE IS A FILE OF ZERO'S AND ONE'S USED BY THE BAR CODE GENERATOR.
- (3) BAR. THE "DATA" FILE FROM THE COMPILE STEP IS USED AS INPUT TO PRODUCE THE ACTUAL BAR CODE. YOU SHOULD NEVER PERFORM THIS STEP UNTIL YOUR PROGRAM HAS SUCCESSFULLY COMPILED WITHOUT ERRORS. THIS STEP IS DONE BY THE BATCH PROCESSOR AND IT MAY TAKE SEVERAL HOURS TO GET YOUR FINISHED BAR CODE.

EXECUTION OF THE THREE STEPS NECESSARY TO PRODUCE BAR CODE IS UNDER YOUR CONTROL BY SELECTION OF THE APPROPRIATE STEP FROM A MENU OF COMMANDS WHICH WILL APPEAR AT YOUR TERMINAL SHORTLY.

THE FIRST STEP IN USING THE CROSS-COMPILER IS TO PREPARE THE SOURCE CODE (YOUR PROGRAM) ON CMS DISK. THE FIRST LINE OF A SOURCE CODE FILE MUST CONTAIN THE TITLE OF THE PROGRAM THAT IS TO BE USED AS A LABEL ON THE TOP OF THE BAR CODE. THIS TITLE SHOULD HAVE NO MORE THAN 40 LETTERS. TO HELP YOU REMEMBER THAT THE LABEL OF THE PROGRAM MUST BE THE FIRST LINE, YOU MAY RECEIVE A PROMPT ASKING YOU TO ENTER THE TITLE, WHEN YOUR FIRST LINE, DECLARE A NEW HP41 PROGRAM. AFTER YOU ENTER THE TITLE, YOUR TERMINAL WILL IMMEDIATELY SHIFT TO THE NEW FILE. THIS IS YOUR CUE TO ENTER THE TITLE AS THE FIRST LINE OF THE NEW FILE. WHEN YOU EXECUTE A "FILE" COMMAND IN THE EDITOR MODE, THE TERMINAL WILL DISPLAY THE COMMAND MENU. YOU MAY THEN SELECT TO CROSS-COMPILE THE NEW PROGRAM OR ANY OTHER OPTION.

WHEN PREPARING YOUR SOURCE CODE PLEASE NOTE THAT LOWER CASE LETTERS ARE NOT THE SAME AS CAPITALS, AND IN MOST CASES LOWER CASE WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED. IN ORDER TO MAKE IT EASY TO ENTER THE LOWER CASE ALPHABETIC LABELS, AN XEDIT MACRO "LBL" HAS BEEN PROVIDED. TO USE THIS MACRO, SIMPLY TYPE IN THE XEDIT COMMAND LINE, FOR EXAMPLE:

```
LBL LOWER A (FOR LOWER CASE "A" LABEL)
```

NOTE THAT THIS XEDIT MACRO ALSO DOES OTHER HELPFUL THINGS, SUCH AS PROVIDING A BANNER TO HELP LOCATE LABELS AND DIRECTING THE CROSS-COMPILER TO START A NEW PAGE (INDICATED BY "((" IN COLUMNS 1 AND 2.) TO AVOID GOING TO A NEW PAGE WHEN YOU WRITE A LABEL, TYPE THE OPTION "NOPAGE" AS FOLLOWS:

```
LBL DOG NOPAGE (FOR AN ALPHA LABEL "DOG")
```

IN THE FUTURE, YOU MAY FIND IT MORE CONVENIENT TO SKIP THESE INSTRUCTIONS AND GO DIRECTLY TO THE "MENU" OF COMMANDS. TO DO THIS SIMPLY TYPE THE NAME OF THE CMS FILE WHICH CONTAINS OR WILL CONTAIN YOUR HP41C SOURCE CODE INSTRUCTIONS AFTER THE INVOKING COMMAND "HP41C". AN EASY WAY TO DO THIS IS TO USE THE CMS "FLIST" FACILITY. FROM "FLIST" SIMPLY TYPE "PF19" IN THE COMMAND AREA.

```

NOW, TC BEGIN:
-ENDINTRO
*****
*** ESTABLISH A NEW HP41C PROGRAM SOURCE FILE. INCLUDES TITLE
*** PROMPTING.
*****
-NEW
$BEGTYPE -ENDQQ
ENTER CMS FILENAME OF YOUR PROGRAM.....(PF13 OR "STOP" RETURN TO CMS)
-ENDQQ
$SWITCH1 = ON
$REAC ARG$
$GOTO -CHECK
-PROGRAM
*****

```



```

CIF /&1 = /DATA &GOTO -INNER
CIF /&SWITCH1 = /ON &GOTO -PROGNAM
&TYPE &2 &1 &2 &3 &4 &5 UNRECOGNIZED
-ENDCHECK &GOTO -ENDDISP
*****
*** PROCESS CMS OR CP COMMANDS PASSED TO THIS EXEC.
*****
- CMSCMD &ARG = &RANGE OF & 2 &N
&TRACE CN
&COMMAND &ARG
&TRACE OFF
&GOTO -ENDDISP
- CPCMD &ARG = &RANGE OF & 2 &N
&TRACE CN
CP &ARG
&TRACE OFF
&GOTO -ENDDISP
- XEDIT SET TABS 1 20 25 35 45 55 65
&STACK SET TRUNC 57
&STACK &PROGNAM &PROGTYPE &PROGMODE
&XEDIT &PROGNAM &PROGTYPE &PROGMODE
&GOTO -DISPLAY
*****
** LIST HP41C PROGRAM FILES ON CMS DISK
*****
- LIST HP41 A
&GOTO -DISPLAY
*****
** COMPILER
*****
- COMPILER 05 DISK &PROGNAM &PROGTYPE
FILEDEF 06 DISK &PROGNAM LISTING
FILEDEF 04 DISK &PROGNAM DATA
FILEDEF 02 DISK INSTR CODES &USERMODE
&TYPE CROSS-COMPILE BEGINS..
HPCKCS
BROWSE &PROGNAM LISTING
&GOTO -DISPLAY
*****

```



```

*****
***      DISPLAY A MESSAGE THAT FUNCTION IS NOT AVAILABLE.
***
***      *****
***      NOTYET
***      CLRSCRN
***      &BEGTYPE -ENDYET
***
THE FUNCTION YOU HAVE REQUESTED IS NOT YET AVAILABLE.  IF YOU HAVE ANY
IDEAS THAT SHOULD BE INCLUDED HERE, PLEASE CONTACT THE PROPCNENT.

THANK YOU.
-ENDYET
&GOTO -ENDDISP
*****
***      TYPE LISTING FILE
***
*****
***      -TYPE &PROGNAME LISTING IUP
***      PRINT -DISPLAY
***      &GOTO -DISP
***
**      ERASE SOURCE, LISTING AND TEXT FILES
**
*****
-ERASE &PROGNAME LISTING
-ERASE &PROGNAME DATA
-ERASE LCAD MAP
-ERASE WARNING DO YOU WISH TO ERASE THE SOURCE CODE(Y/N)?
-ERASE &ANSW -YES &GOTO -DISPLAY
-ERASE &PROGNAME &PROGTYPE &PROGMODE
-ERASE &GOTO -DISP
**
**      SUBMIT TO MVS FOR BATCH PROCESSING
**
*****
-SUBMIT
-TRYSUBMIT
-SPERM = SUBMIT
-EBEGTYPE -ENDSUBM
-ENTER JOB NAME AND USERID:
-ENOSUBM

```


HP41C PROGRAMS AND RETURN TO CMS. IF YOU ARE EXECUTING A FUNCTION THAT WAS INVOKED FROM THE COMMAND MENU, IN MOST CASES PF13 WILL RETURN YOU TO THE MENU, AND BY PRESSING PF13 AGAIN YOU WILL RETURN TO CMS.

THIS COMMAND IS USED TO DISPLAY THE DETAILED EXPLANATION OF THE MENU COMMAND PROCESSOR AND ITS AVAILABLE COMMANDS. IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS ABOUT THE PROCESS OF WRITING ACTUAL HP41C PROGRAMS YOU SHOULD CONSULT THE HP41 OWNER'S HANDBOOK.

THIS COMMAND IS USED TO ENTER A PROGRAM USING THE CROSS-COMPILE IN AN INTERACTIVE MODE. THE ADVANTAGE OF THIS MODE IS THAT ANY SYNTACTICAL ERRORS IN THE HP41C PROGRAM ARE IMMEDIATELY IDENTIFIED BY THE CROSS-COMPILE AND AN ERROR MESSAGE IS SHOWN ON THE SCREEN. THE DISADVANTAGE IS THAT THE USER IS TOTALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR UPPER AND LOWER CASE BEING ENTERED PROPERLY.

THIS COMMAND IS USED ONCE THE HP41C PROGRAM IS WRITTEN AND COMPILED WITHOUT ERRORS. IT SUBMITS A JOB TO MVS BATCH FOR THE PHYSICAL PRODUCTION OF THE BAR CODE.

THIS COMMAND IS USED TO DIRECT THE ATTENTION OF THE COMMAND PROCESSOR TO A NEW HP41 PROGRAM SOURCE FILE. WHEN USED TO INITIATE A NEW HP41C PROGRAM, IT AUTOMATICALLY INSURES THAT A NEW FILE IS CREATED WITH FILETYPE "HP41" AND PROMPTS THE USER FOR THE PROGRAM TITLE WHICH IS THE MANDATORY FIRST LINE OF EVERY HP41C SOURCE CODE FILE.

THIS COMMAND DISPLAYS THE FULL COMMAND MENU. IT HAS PRIMARY USE WHEN YOU FINISH AN OPERATION THAT FILLS THE SCREEN WITH TEXTUAL MATTER AND YOU RECEIVE ONLY THE PROMPT "INPUT COMMAND".

THIS COMMAND DISPLAYS "FLIST" FOR THOSE HP41C PROGRAMS THAT ARE ACTIVE ON YOUR A DISK. FROM THIS LIST, YOU CAN ERASE OLD PROGRAMS TO RELEASE DISK STORAGE, CHANGE THE NAME OF PROGRAMS, OR EXAMINE THE CONTENTS OF ANY PROGRAM.

THIS COMMAND IS USED TO PRODUCE AN "OFFLINE" COMPILE. THE PROGRAM LISTING IS AUTOMATICALLY PRINTED IN HARD COPY ON THE HIGH SPEED PRINTER. IF THE COMPILE WAS WITHOUT ERROR THE BAR CODE IS AUTOMATICALLY PRODUCED.

PF14 HELP H

PF15 ENTER E

PF16 BAR B

PF17 NEW N

PF18 DIREC D

PF19 LIST L

PF20 CCOMP C O


```

C 12 IF(T$(1),NE.COMENT)GOTO 13
      IF(MOD(LINCNT,PAGE).EQ.0-OR.(T$(2).EQ.COMENT-AND.LT.GE.2))
1      CALL NEWPG$(LINCNT,NUMPGE,TITLE$,LTITLE,1)
      LINCNT=LINCNT+1
      WRITE(6,268) (T$(J),J=1,LT)
      FORMAT(110A1)
268 IF(IPRT.GE.10)WRITE(6,263)
263 FORMAT(100A1) FOUND COMMENT CARD. NOTHING MORE DONE.'
      GOTO 16
C
C
C
C
C
C
C 13 LENGTH=LENGTH+1
      IF(MOD(LINCNT,PAGE).EQ.0)
1      CALL NEWPG$(LINCNT,NUMPGE,TITLE$,LTITLE,1)
      LINCNT=LINCNT+1
      WRITE(6,269)LENGTH,(T$(J),J=1,LT)
      FORMAT(114A1)
269
C
C
C
C
      TRIM OFF TRAILING COMMENTS
      IF(FIND$(COMENT,1,T$,LT,LOC)) 6000,9915,9914
      LT=LOC-1
      IF(TRIM$(T$,LT)) 6000,9916,9915
      CONTINUE
      GOTO 16
      CONTINUE
9915
C
C
C
C
      COMPILE THE TEXT INSTRUCTION.
      IF(COMP$(T$,LT,M,M1)) 15,16,20
      ERROR=.TRUE.
      CONTINUE
15
16
C
C
C
C
      GOTO THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS IF END OF FILE ENCOUNTERED
      WRITE(6,259)
      FORMAT(100A1) *****END OF FILE*****
259

```

HPC00970
 HPC00980
 HPC00990
 HPC01000
 HPC01010
 HPC01020
 HPC01030
 HPC01040
 HPC01050
 HPC01060
 HPC01070
 HPC01080
 HPC01090
 HPC01100
 HPC01110
 HPC01120
 HPC01130
 HPC01140
 HPC01150
 HPC01160
 HPC01170
 HPC01180
 HPC01190
 HPC01200
 HPC01210
 HPC01220
 HPC01230
 HPC01240
 HPC01250
 HPC01260
 HPC01270
 HPC01280
 HPC01290
 HPC01300
 HPC01310
 HPC01320
 HPC01330
 HPC01340
 HPC01350
 HPC01360
 HPC01370
 HPC01380
 HPC01390
 HPC01400
 HPC01410
 HPC01420
 HPC01430
 HPC01440

```

CC 20  GOTO THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS IF END COMPILATION
CC 30  IF(ERROR) STOP
CC 30  CALL THE BAR CODE GENERATOR.
      MSAVE=M1
      B1=1
      IBAR=8*STR$(M,M1,I TOT,TITLE$)
      WRITE(6,301) I TOT
      FORMAT(1) END HP41C CROSS COMPILE',I5,' BYTES IN TOTAL PROGRAM',)
301  STOP
CC 6000  ERROR HANDLING SECTION FOLLOWS
CC 6001  WRITE(6,6001) FUNC$
      FORMAT(1) *** STRING LENGTH ERROR *** ',A4)
      MAIN$=0
      RETURN
CC 6002  WRITE(6,6003) FUNC$
CC 6003  FORMAT(1) *** FUNCTION CALL ERROR *** ',A4)
      MAIN$=0
      RETURN
      END

```

```

HPC01450
HPC01460
HPC01470
HPC01480
HPC01490
HPC01500
HPC01510
HPC01520
HPC01530
HPC01540
HPC01550
HPC01560
HPC01570
HPC01580
HPC01590
HPC01600
HPC01610
HPC01620
HPC01630
HPC01640
HPC01650
HPC01660
HPC01670
HPC01680
HPC01690
HPC01700
HPC01710
HPC01720
HPC01730
HPC01740
HPC01750
HPC01760
HPC01770
HPC01780

```

```

C***      INTEGER FUNCTION AIN$(INOPER,B)
C***      *****
C***      THIS FUNCTION CONVERTS A DECIMAL NUMBER <=256 INTO A BINARY
C***      NUMBER, WITH THE VALUES OF THE BINARY DIGITS STORED IN
C***      SUCCESSIVE ELEMENTS OF AN 8 ELEMENT ARRAY OF INTEGERS.
C***      *****
C***      THIS FUNCTION IS CALLED FROM BSTR$ IN THE HP-41CV COMPILER.
C***      *****
C***      THE RETURN VALUE OF THE FUNCTION AIN$ IS SET AS FOLLOWS:
C***      0 = CONTINUE TO COMPILE
C***      -1 = AN ERROR IN COMPILING THE INSTRUCTION.
C***      *****
C***      IMPLICIT INTEGER(A-Z)
C***      COMMON/TEXT/IDIM,IPRT
C***      INTEGER*4 FUNC$/AIN$/
C***      INTEGER*2 B(8)
C***      OPERND=INOPER
C***      *****
C***      CHECK FOR VALID ENTRY OPERAND
C***      IF((OPERND.GT.255).OR.(OPERND.LT.0)) GOTO 6000
C***      *****
C***      CONVERT THE FIRST BINARY DIGIT
C***      D1=OPERND-128
C***      IF(D1) 100,110,110
C***      B(1)=0
C***      GOTO 120
C***      B(1)=1
C***      OPERND=D1
C***      *****
C***      CONVERT THE SECOND BINARY DIGIT
C***      D2=OPERND-64
C***      IF(D2) 200,210,210
C***      B(2)=0
C***      GOTO 230
C***      *****

```

AIN00490
 AIN00500
 AIN00510
 AIN00520
 AIN00530
 AIN00540
 AIN00550
 AIN00560
 AIN00570
 AIN00580
 AIN00590
 AIN00600
 AIN00610
 AIN00620
 AIN00630
 AIN00640
 AIN00650
 AIN00660
 AIN00670
 AIN00680
 AIN00690
 AIN00700
 AIN00710
 AIN00720
 AIN00730
 AIN00740
 AIN00750
 AIN00760
 AIN00770
 AIN00780
 AIN00790
 AIN00800
 AIN00810
 AIN00820
 AIN00830
 AIN00840
 AIN00850
 AIN00860
 AIN00870
 AIN00880
 AIN00890
 AIN00900
 AIN00910
 AIN00920
 AIN00930
 AIN00940
 AIN00950
 AIN00960

210 B(2)=1
 C OPERND=D2
 C
 C
 230
 300 D3=OPERND-32
 IF(D3) 300,310,310
 B(3)=0
 GOTO 340
 310 B(3)=1
 C OPERND=D3
 C
 C
 340
 400 D4=OPERND-16
 IF(D4) 400,410,410
 B(4)=0
 GOTO 450
 410 B(4)=1
 C OPERND=D4
 C
 C
 450
 500 D5=OPERND-8
 IF(D5) 500,510,510
 B(5)=0
 GOTO 560
 510 B(5)=1
 C OPERND=D5
 C
 C
 560
 600 D6=OPERND-4
 IF(D6) 600,610,610
 B(6)=0
 GOTO 670
 610 B(6)=1
 C OPERND=D6
 C
 C
 670
 700 D7=OPERND-2
 IF(D7) 700,710,710


```

700      B(7)=0
710      GOTO 780
      C      B(7)=1
      C      OPERND=D7
      C
      C      CONVERT THE EIGHTH BINARY DIGIT
      C
780      D8=OPERND-1
800      IF(D8) 800,810,6000
      C      B(8)=0
810      GOTO 1000
      C      B(8)=1
      C
      C      WRITE OUT CONVERSION IF NECESSARY AND RETURN
      C
1000     IF(IPRT:GE:20) WRITE(6,66) INOPER,(B(1),1=1,8)
66       FORMAT(:TRACE
      C      AIN$ OPERAND=,15, BINARY= ,811)
      C      AIN$=0
      C      RETURN
      C
      C      ERROR HANDLING SECTION FOLLOWS
      C
6000     WRITE(6,6001) FUNC$
6001     FORMAT(: **** CONVERSION ERROR ***** ',A4)
      C      WRITE(6,6002) INOPER
6002     FCRMAT(: ERROR IN AIN$ OPERAND=,15)
      C      AIN$=-1
      C      RETURN
      C      END

```

```

AIN00970
AIN00980
AIN00990
AIN01000
AIN01010
AIN01020
AIN01030
AIN01040
AIN01050
AIN01060
AIN01070
AIN01080
AIN01090
AIN01100
AIN01110
AIN01120
AIN01130
AIN01140
AIN01150
AIN01160
AIN01170
AIN01180
AIN01190
AIN01200
AIN01210
AIN01220
AIN01230
AIN01240
AIN01250
AIN01260
AIN01270
AIN01280
AIN01290
AIN01300
AIN01310

```

```

C*** INTEGER FUNCTION ALPH$(A$,LA,M,M1)
C*** *****
C*** THIS FUNCTION INTERPRETS ALPHABETIC CHARACTERS INTO HP41C KEY
C*** CODES.
C***
C*** THE RETURN VALUE OF THE FUNCTION ALPH$ IS SET AS FOLLOWS:
C*** 0 = CONTINUE TO COMPILE
C*** -1 = AN ERROR IN COMPILING THE INSTRUCTION.
C*** *****
C*** IMPLICIT INTEGER(A-Z)
C*** COMMON/TEXT/IDIM,IPRT
C*** COMMON/FLAGS/DONE,PDIGIT,PALPHA,DIGIT,ALPHA,INDIR,FLAG1,FLAG2
C*** LOGICAL DONE,PDIGIT,PALPHA,DIGIT,ALPHA,INDIR,FLAG1,FLAG2
C*** LOGICAL DONE,PDIGIT,PALPHA,DIGIT,ALPHA
C*** INTEGER*2 A$(IDIM)
C*** INTEGER*2 BLNK//,QUOTE/'"/
C*** INTEGER*4 FUNCS//ALPH//
C*** INTEGER*4 M(1)
C*** INTEGER*4 COMP//
C*** INTEGER*2 C$(60)//,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,100,101,102,103,104,105,106,107,108,109,110,111,112,113,114,115,116,117,118,119,120,121,122,123,124,125,126,127,128,129,130,131,132,133,134,135,136,137,138,139,140,141,142,143,144,145,146,147,148,149,150,151,152,153,154,155,156,157,158,159,160,161,162,163,164,165,166,167,168,169,170,171,172,173,174,175,176,177,178,179,180,181,182,183,184,185,186,187,188,189,190,191,192,193,194,195,196,197,198,199,200,201,202,203,204,205,206,207,208,209,210,211,212,213,214,215,216,217,218,219,220,221,222,223,224,225,226,227,228,229,230,231,232,233,234,235,236,237,238,239,240,241,242,243,244,245,246,247,248,249,250,251,252,253,254,255,256,257,258,259,260,261,262,263,264,265,266,267,268,269,270,271,272,273,274,275,276,277,278,279,280,281,282,283,284,285,286,287,288,289,290,291,292,293,294,295,296,297,298,299,300,301,302,303,304,305,306,307,308,309,310,311,312,313,314,315,316,317,318,319,320,321,322,323,324,325,326,327,328,329,330,331,332,333,334,335,336,337,338,339,340,341,342,343,344,345,346,347,348,349,350,351,352,353,354,355,356,357,358,359,360,361,362,363,364,365,366,367,368,369,370,371,372,373,374,375,376,377,378,379,380,381,382,383,384,385,386,387,388,389,390,391,392,393,394,395,396,397,398,399,400,401,402,403,404,405,406,407,408,409,410,411,412,413,414,415,416,417,418,419,420,421,422,423,424,425,426,427,428,429,430,431,432,433,434,435,436,437,438,439,440,441,442,443,444,445,446,447,448,449,450,451,452,453,454,455,456,457,458,459,460,461,462,463,464,465,466,467,468,469,470,471,472,473,474,475,476,477,478,479,480,481,482,483,484,485,486,487,488,489,490,491,492,493,494,495,496,497,498,499,500,501,502,503,504,505,506,507,508,509,510,511,512,513,514,515,516,517,518,519,520,521,522,523,524,525,526,527,528,529,530,531,532,533,534,535,536,537,538,539,540,541,542,543,544,545,546,547,548,549,550,551,552,553,554,555,556,557,558,559,560,561,562,563,564,565,566,567,568,569,570,571,572,573,574,575,576,577,578,579,580,581,582,583,584,585,586,587,588,589,590,591,592,593,594,595,596,597,598,599,600,601,602,603,604,605,606,607,608,609,610,611,612,613,614,615,616,617,618,619,620,621,622,623,624,625,626,627,628,629,630,631,632,633,634,635,636,637,638,639,640,641,642,643,644,645,646,647,648,649,650,651,652,653,654,655,656,657,658,659,660,661,662,663,664,665,666,667,668,669,670,671,672,673,674,675,676,677,678,679,680,681,682,683,684,685,686,687,688,689,690,691,692,693,694,695,696,697,698,699,700,701,702,703,704,705,706,707,708,709,710,711,712,713,714,715,716,717,718,719,720,721,722,723,724,725,726,727,728,729,730,731,732,733,734,735,736,737,738,739,740,741,742,743,744,745,746,747,748,749,750,751,752,753,754,755,756,757,758,759,760,761,762,763,764,765,766,767,768,769,770,771,772,773,774,775,776,777,778,779,780,781,782,783,784,785,786,787,788,789,790,791,792,793,794,795,796,797,798,799,800,801,802,803,804,805,806,807,808,809,810,811,812,813,814,815,816,817,818,819,820,821,822,823,824,825,826,827,828,829,830,831,832,833,834,835,836,837,838,839,840,841,842,843,844,845,846,847,848,849,850,851,852,853,854,855,856,857,858,859,860,861,862,863,864,865,866,867,868,869,870,871,872,873,874,875,876,877,878,879,880,881,882,883,884,885,886,887,888,889,890,891,892,893,894,895,896,897,898,899,900,901,902,903,904,905,906,907,908,909,910,911,912,913,914,915,916,917,918,919,920,921,922,923,924,925,926,927,928,929,930,931,932,933,934,935,936,937,938,939,940,941,942,943,944,945,946,947,948,949,950,951,952,953,954,955,956,957,958,959,960,961,962,963,964,965,966,967,968,969,970,971,972,973,974,975,976,977,978,979,980,981,982,983,984,985,986,987,988,989,990,991,992,993,994,995,996,997,998,999,1000,1001,1002,1003,1004,1005,1006,1007,1008,1009,1010,1011,1012,1013,1014,1015,1016,1017,1018,1019,1020,1021,1022,1023,1024,1025,1026,1027,1028,1029,1030,1031,1032,1033,1034,1035,1036,1037,1038,1039,1040,1041,1042,1043,1044,1045,1046,1047,1048,1049,1050,1051,1052,1053,1054,1055,1056,1057,1058,1059,1060,1061,1062,1063,1064,1065,1066,1067,1068,1069,1070,1071,1072,1073,1074,1075,1076,1077,1078,1079,1080,1081,1082,1083,1084,1085,1086,1087,1088,1089,1090,1091,1092,1093,1094,1095,1096,1097,1098,1099,1100,1101,1102,1103,1104,1105,1106,1107,1108,1109,1110,1111,1112,1113,1114,1115,1116,1117,1118,1119,1120,1121,1122,1123,1124,1125,1126,1127,1128,1129,1130,1131,1132,1133,1134,1135,1136,1137,1138,1139,1140,1141,1142,1143,1144,1145,1146,1147,1148,1149,1150,1151,1152,1153,1154,1155,1156,1157,1158,1159,1160,1161,1162,1163,1164,1165,1166,1167,1168,1169,1170,1171,1172,1173,1174,1175,1176,1177,1178,1179,1180,1181,1182,1183,1184,1185,1186,1187,1188,1189,1190,1191,1192,1193,1194,1195,1196,1197,1198,1199,1200,1201,1202,1203,1204,1205,1206,1207,1208,1209,1210,1211,1212,1213,1214,1215,1216,1217,1218,1219,1220,1221,1222,1223,1224,1225,1226,1227,1228,1229,1230,1231,1232,1233,1234,1235,1236,1237,1238,1239,1240,1241,1242,1243,1244,1245,1246,1247,1248,1249,1250,1251,1252,1253,1254,1255,1256,1257,1258,1259,1260,1261,1262,1263,1264,1265,1266,1267,1268,1269,1270,1271,1272,1273,1274,1275,1276,1277,1278,1279,1280,1281,1282,1283,1284,1285,1286,1287,1288,1289,1290,1291,1292,1293,1294,1295,1296,1297,1298,1299,1300,1301,1302,1303,1304,1305,1306,1307,1308,1309,1310,1311,1312,1313,1314,1315,1316,1317,1318,1319,1320,1321,1322,1323,1324,1325,1326,1327,1328,1329,1330,1331,1332,1333,1334,1335,1336,1337,1338,1339,1340,1341,1342,1343,1344,1345,1346,1347,1348,1349,1350,1351,1352,1353,1354,1355,1356,1357,1358,1359,1360,1361,1362,1363,1364,1365,1366,1367,1368,1369,1370,1371,1372,1373,1374,1375,1376,1377,1378,1379,1380,1381,1382,1383,1384,1385,1386,1387,1388,1389,1390,1391,1392,1393,1394,1395,1396,1397,1398,1399,1400,1401,1402,1403,1404,1405,1406,1407,1408,1409,1410,1411,1412,1413,1414,1415,1416,1417,1418,1419,1420,1421,1422,1423,1424,1425,1426,1427,1428,1429,1430,1431,1432,1433,1434,1435,1436,1437,1438,1439,1440,1441,1442,1443,1444,1445,1446,1447,1448,1449,1450,1451,1452,1453,1454,1455,1456,1457,1458,1459,1460,1461,1462,1463,1464,1465,1466,1467,1468,1469,1470,1471,1472,1473,1474,1475,1476,1477,1478,1479,1480,1481,1482,1483,1484,1485,1486,1487,1488,1489,1490,1491,1492,1493,1494,1495,1496,1497,1498,1499,1500,1501,1502,1503,1504,1505,1506,1507,1508,1509,1510,1511,1512,1513,1514,1515,1516,1517,1518,1519,1520,1521,1522,1523,1524,1525,1526,1527,1528,1529,1530,1531,1532,1533,1534,1535,1536,1537,1538,1539,1540,1541,1542,1543,1544,1545,1546,1547,1548,1549,1550,1551,1552,1553,1554,1555,1556,1557,1558,1559,1560,1561,1562,1563,1564,1565,1566,1567,1568,1569,1570,1571,1572,1573,1574,1575,1576,1577,1578,1579,1580,1581,1582,1583,1584,1585,1586,1587,1588,1589,1590,1591,1592,1593,1594,1595,1596,1597,1598,1599,1600,1601,1602,1603,1604,1605,1606,1607,1608,1609,1610,1611,1612,1613,1614,1615,1616,1617,1618,1619,1620,1621,1622,1623,1624,1625,1626,1627,1628,1629,1630,1631,1632,1633,1634,1635,1636,1637,1638,1639,1640,1641,1642,1643,1644,1645,1646,1647,1648,1649,1650,1651,1652,1653,1654,1655,1656,1657,1658,1659,1660,1661,1662,1663,1664,1665,1666,1667,1668,1669,1670,1671,1672,1673,1674,1675,1676,1677,1678,1679,1680,1681,1682,1683,1684,1685,1686,1687,1688,1689,1690,1691,1692,1693,1694,1695,1696,1697,1698,1699,1700,1701,1702,1703,1704,1705,1706,1707,1708,1709,1710,1711,1712,1713,1714,1715,1716,1717,1718,1719,1720,1721,1722,1723,1724,1725,1726,1727,1728,1729,1730,1731,1732,1733,1734,1735,1736,1737,1738,1739,1740,1741,1742,1743,1744,1745,1746,1747,1748,1749,1750,1751,1752,1753,1754,1755,1756,1757,1758,1759,1760,1761,1762,1763,1764,1765,1766,1767,1768,1769,1770,1771,1772,1773,1774,1775,1776,1777,1778,1779,1780,1781,1782,1783,1784,1785,1786,1787,1788,1789,1790,1791,1792,1793,1794,1795,1796,1797,1798,1799,1800,1801,1802,1803,1804,1805,1806,1807,1808,1809,1810,1811,1812,1813,1814,1815,1816,1817,1818,1819,1820,1821,1822,1823,1824,1825,1826,1827,1828,1829,1830,1831,1832,1833,1834,1835,1836,1837,1838,1839,1840,1841,1842,1843,1844,1845,1846,1847,1848,1849,1850,1851,1852,1853,1854,1855,1856,1857,1858,1859,1860,1861,1862,1863,1864,1865,1866,1867,1868,1869,1870,1871,1872,1873,1874,1875,1876,1877,1878,1879,1880,1881,1882,1883,1884,1885,1886,1887,1888,1889,1890,1891,1892,1893,1894,1895,1896,1897,1898,1899,1900,1901,1902,1903,1904,1905,1906,1907,1908,1909,1910,1911,1912,1913,1914,1915,1916,1917,1918,1919,1920,1921,1922,1923,1924,1925,1926,1927,1928,1929,1930,1931,1932,1933,1934,1935,1936,1937,1938,1939,1940,1941,1942,1943,1944,1945,1946,1947,1948,1949,1950,1951,1952,1953,1954,1955,1956,1957,1958,1959,1960,1961,1962,1963,1964,1965,1966,1967,1968,1969,1970,1971,1972,1973,1974,1975,1976,1977,1978,1979,1980,1981,1982,1983,1984,1985,1986,1987,1988,1989,1990,1991,1992,1993,1994,1995,1996,1997,1998,1999,2000,2001,2002,2003,2004,2005,2006,2007,2008,2009,2010,2011,2012,2013,2014,2015,2016,2017,2018,2019,2020,2021,2022,2023,2024,2025,2026,2027,2028,2029,2030,2031,2032,2033,2034,2035,2036,2037,2038,2039,2040,2041,2042,2043,2044,2045,2046,2047,2048,2049,2050,2051,2052,2053,2054,2055,2056,2057,2058,2059,2060,2061,2062,2063,2064,2065,2066,2067,2068,2069,2070,2071,2072,2073,2074,2075,2076,2077,2078,2079,2080,2081,2082,2083,2084,2085,2086,2087,2088,2089,2090,2091,2092,2093,2094,2095,2096,2097,2098,2099,2100,2101,2102,2103,2104,2105,2106,2107,2108,2109,2110,2111,2112,2113,2114,2115,2116,2117,2118,2119,2120,2121,2122,2123,2124,2125,2126,2127,2128,2129,2130,2131,2132,2133,2134,2135,2136,2137,2138,2139,2140,2141,2142,2143,2144,2145,2146,2147,2148,2149,2150,2151,2152,2153,2154,2155,2156,2157,2158,2159,2160,2161,2162,2163,2164,2165,2166,2167,2168,2169,2170,2171,2172,2173,2174,2175,2176,2177,2178,2179,2180,2181,2182,2183,2184,2185,2186,2187,2188,2189,2190,2191,2192,2193,2194,2195,2196,2197,2198,2199,2200,2201,2202,2203,2204,2205,2206,2207,2208,2209,2210,2211,2212,2213,2214,2215,2216,2217,2218,2219,2220,2221,2222,2223,2224,2225,2226,2227,2228,2229,2230,2231,2232,2233,2234,2235,2236,2237,2238,2239,2240,2241,2242,2243,2244,2245,2246,2247,2248,2249,2250,2251,2252,2253,2254,2255,2256,2257,2258,2259,2260,2261,2262,2263,2264,2265,2266,2267,2268,2269,2270,2271,2272,2273,2274,2275,2276,2277,2278,2279,2280,2281,2282,2283,2284,2285,2286,2287,2288,2289,2290,2291,2292,2293,2294,2295,2296,2297,2298,2299,2300,2301,2302,2303,2304,2305,2306,2307,2308,2309,2310,2311,2312,2313,2314,2315,2316,2317,2318,2319,2320,2321,2322,2323,2324,2325,2326,2327,2328,2329,2330,2331,2332,2333,2334,2335,2336,2337,2338,2339,2340,2341,2342,2343,2344,2345,2346,2347,2348,2349,2350,2351,2352,2353,2354,2355,2356,2357,2358,2359,2360,2361,2362,2363,2364,2365,2366,2367,2368,2369,2370,2371,2372,2373,2374,2375,2376,2377,2378,2379,2380,2381,2382,2383,2384,2385,2386,2387,2388,2389,2390,2391,2392,2393,2394,2395,2396,2397,2398,2399,2400,2401,2402,2403,2404,2405,2406,2407,2408,2409,2410,2411,2412,2413,2414,2415,2416,2417,2418,2419,2420,2421,2422,2423,2424,2425,2426,2427,2428,2429,2430,2431,2432,2433,2434,2435,2436,2437,2438,2439,2440,2441,2442,2443,2444,2445,2446,2447,2448,2449,2450,2451,2452,2453,2454,2455,2456,2457,2458,2459,2460,2461,2462,2463,2464,2465,2466,2467,2468,2469,2470,2471,2472,2473,2474,2475,2476,2477,2478,2479,2480,2481,2482,2483,2484,2485,2486,2487,2488,2489,2490,2491,2492,2493,2494,2495,2496,2497,2498,2499,2500,2501,2502,2503,2504,2505,2506,2507,2508,2509,2510,2511,2512,2513,2514,2515,2516,2517,2518,2519,2520,2521,2522,2523,2524,2525,2526,2527,2528,2529,2530,2531,2532,2533,2534,2535,2536,2537,2538,2539,2540,2541,2542,2543,2544,2545,2546,2547,2548,2549,2550,2551,2552,2553,2554,2555,2556,2557,2558,2559,2560,2561,2562,2563,2564,2565,2566,2567,2568,2569,2570,2571,2572,2573,2574,2575,2576,2577,2578,2579,2580,2581,2582,2583,2584,2585,2586,2587,2588,2589,2590,2591,2592,2593,2594,2595,2596,2597,2598,2599,2600,2601,2602,2603,2604,2605,2606,2607,2608,2609,2610,2611,2612,2613,2614,2615,2616,2617,2618,2619,2620,2621,2622,2623,2624,2625,2626,2627,2628,2629,2630,2631,2632,2633,2634,2635,2636,2637,2638,2639,264
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20      2      35      40      C      C      C      6000      6001      6010
      M(M1)=C2(IZ)
      IF(IPRT-GE-10)WRITE(6,208)M1,C$(IZ),C2(IZ),M(M1)
      FORMAT(' ALPHA$',I5,' ALPHA CHARACTER',I75,I3)
      M1=M1+1
      CONTINUE
      ALPH$=0
      RETURN
      ERROR HANDLING SECTION FOLLOWS
      WRITE(6,6001)FUNC$
      FORMAT(' *** STRING LENGTH ERROR *** ',A4)
      WRITE(6,6010)LA,LB,IDIM
      FORMAT(' LA=',I10,' LB=',I10,' IDIM=',I10)
      ALPH$=-1
      RETURN
      END
ALP00490
ALP00500
ALP00510
ALP00520
ALP00530
ALP00540
ALP00550
ALP00560
ALP00570
ALP00580
ALP00590
ALP00600
ALP00610
ALP00620
ALP00630
ALP00640
ALP00650
ALP00660
ALP00670
ALP00680
ALP00690

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C***      INTEGER FUNCTION ALP1$(A$,LA,M,M1)
C***      *****
C***      STRING A$ BEGINS WITH A QUOTE AND HENCE IS AN ALPHA ENTRY
C***      INSTRUCTION. THIS ROUTINE COMPILES SUCH INSTRUCTIONS.
C***
C***      THE RETURN VALUE OF THE FUNCTION ALP1$ IS SET AS FOLLOWS:
C***      0 = CONTINUE TO COMPILE
C***      -1 = AN ERROR IN COMPILING THE INSTRUCTION.
C***
C***      *****
C***      IMPLICIT INTEGER(A-Z)
C***      COMMON/TEXT/IDIM,IPRT
C***      COMMON/FLAGS/DONE,PDIGIT,PALPHA,DIGIT,ALPHA,INDIR,FLAG1,FLAG2
C***      COMMON/CNTR/P1,P2,P3,P4,P5,P6,P7,P8,P9,S1,S2
C***      LOGICAL DONE,PDIGIT,PALPHA,DIGIT,ALPHA,INDIR,FLAG1,FLAG2
C***      INTEGER*4 P1,P2,P3,P4,P5,P6,P7,P8,P9,S1,S2
C***      INTEGER*2 A$(IDIM)
C***      INTEGER*2 BLNK//
C***      INTEGER*2 QUOTE//,APPEND//,ALP1//
C***      INTEGER*4 FUNC$/ALP1//
C***      INTEGER*4 M(1)
C***      IF(IPRT.GE.10) WRITE(6,200)LA,(A$(I),I=1,LA)
C***      FORMAT(1,TRACE',13,ALP1$',10A1)
C***      IF(LA.GT.IDIM.OR.LA.LT.0) GOTO 6000
C***
C***      STRIP OFF THE LEADING QUOTE
C***      IF(LCUT$(A$,LA,1)) 6015,6015,10
C***
C***      STRIP OFF THE TRAILING QUOTE,IF ANY
C***      IF(A$(LA).EQ.QUOTE)LA=LA-1
C***
C***      SET THE LENGTH OF THE INSTRUCTION
C***      IF(LA.LT.15)GOTO 15
C***      WRITE(6,204)
C***      FORMAT(1,***** ALPHA STRING TOO LONG *****')
C***      LA=15
C***
C***      204

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C C C C C
EXTRACT NUMBER OF BYTES IN INSTRUCTION
  I BYTE=M(P)
  N BYTE=I BYTE
  P=P+1
C C C C C
EXTRACT NEXT OPERAND OF THE INSTRUCTION
  OPERND=M(P)
  P=P+1
C C C C C
CONVERT OPERAND TO BINARY AND LOAD INTO ARRAY W
  CHECK=CHECK+OPERND
  IF(CHECK.GT.255) CHECK=CHECK-255
  IF(I.PRT.GE.10) WRITE(16,555)ROW,OPERND,CHECK
  FORMAT(1, SEND TO AIN$ ROW: ',13, OPERAND: ',16, CHECKSUM=',15)
  IF(AIN$(OPERND,W(W1))) 0000,420,420
C C C C C
IF SUCCESSFUL CONVERSION, DECREASE BYTES REMAINING
INCREMMENT THE ROW COUNT, AND CHECK TO SEE IF END OF BARCODE ROW
  I BYTE=I BYTE-1
  W1=W1+8
  ROW=ROW+1
  IF(ROW.EQ.13) GOTO 530
C C C C C
CHECK TO SEE IF INSTRUCTION HAS BEEN COMPLETELY ENCODED
  IF(I BYTE.EQ.0) GOTO 320
  GOTO 390
C C C C C
PROCESS END OF BARCODE ROW, FIRST SAVE ENDING LOCATION IN TEMP
BARCODE ROW (THIS LOCATION WILL BE DIFFERENT DEPENDING ON
WHETHER YOU ENTER ROUTINE BY DETECTING END CF ROW CR BY END OF

```



```

1180      CCCCCCCCCC
      COMPUTE FIRST BYTE OF BARCODE RCW AND CONVERT TO BINARY
      THE FIRST BYTE CONTAINS THE CHECKSUM. THIS BYTE IS A PARITY
      CHECK IN THE FORM OF A RUNNING SUMMATION, MODULO 256 WITH A WRAP-
      AROUND CARRY (0,1,2,...,255,256,1,2,...).
      W1=3
      FIRST=CHECK
      IF (IPRT.GE.10) WRITE(6,555)ROW,FIRST,CHECK
      IF (A1N$(FIRST,W(W1))) 6000,1220,1220
      CCCCCCCCCC
      ADD THE START AND STOP BITS AND ADD AN END CF ROW FLAG
      IF (IPRT.GE.20) WRITE(6,556)
      FORMAT(' END OF BARCODE ROW*****')
      W(1)=0
      W(2)=0
      W(WP)=1
      ENDING=WP+1
      W(ENDING)=0
      ENDBIT=WP+2
      W(ENDBIT)=-99
      CCCCCCCCCC
      1220      CCCCCCCCCC
      TRANSFER THE COMPLETED BARCODE ROW EITHER DIRECTLY TO THE
      PLOTTER, OR TO A AN ARRAY OF INTEGER*2 VARIABLES WHICH HOLD
      ZERO'S OR ONE'S
      *****
      INSERT CALL TO VERSATEC HERE.
      *****
      CCCCCCCCCC
      558      IF (IPRT.GE.20) WRITE(6,558) B1,ENDBIT
      FORMAT(' TRANSFER TO BINARY ARRAY AT',I7,' NUMBER DIGITS',I5)
      DO 1350 I=1,ENDING
      IF (W(I).EQ.1) GOTO 559
      ALPHA(I)=ZERO
      GOTO 1350
      ALPHA(I)=ONE
      CCCCCCCCCC
      559

```

```

BST01450
BST01460
BST01470
BST01480
BST01490
BST01500
BST01510
BST01520
BST01530
BST01540
BST01550
BST01560
BST01570
BST01580
BST01590
BST01600
BST01610
BST01620
BST01630
BST01640
BST01650
BST01660
BST01670
BST01680
BST01690
BST01700
BST01710
BST01720
BST01730
BST01740
BST01750
BST01760
BST01770
BST01780
BST01790
BST01800
BST01810
BST01820
BST01830
BST01840
BST01850
BST01860
BST01870
BST01880
BST01890
BST01900
BST01910
BST01920

```


C	2	END2(5)/'...'E...'N','D','...'/'	COM00490
C	2	AQUOTE(2)/'A','n','/'	COM00500
C	2	MINUS/-'/'	COM00510
200		INTEGER*4 MRCL(5)/144,32,'R','C','L','/' MSTO(5)/145,48,'S','T','O' /	COM00520
		IF(IPRT:GE:10) WRITE(6,200) LA,(A\$(1),I=1,LA)	COM00530
		FORMAT('TRACE','13.1 COMP\$'	COM00540
		IF(LA.GT.IDIM.OR.LA.LT.0) GOTO 6000	COM00550
C			COM00560
C		SET FLAGS AND INITIALIZE COUNTERS	COM00570
C		INDIR=.FALSE.	COM00580
C			COM00590
C			COM00600
C			COM00610
C			COM00620
C			COM00630
C			COM00640
C			COM00650
5		IF(LA.NE.0) GOTO 10	COM00660
		COMP\$=0	COM00670
		RETURN	COM00680
C			COM00690
C			COM00700
C			COM00710
C		CHECK FOR CATEGORY THREE SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS	COM00720
10		IF(EQ\$(A\$,LA,RCL,3,3)) 6000,15,11	COM00730
11		COMP\$=MEM\$(A\$,LA,M,M1,MRCL)	COM00740
		PDIGIT=.FALSE.	COM00750
		RETURN	COM00760
C			COM00770
15		IF(EQ\$(A\$,LA,STO,3,3)) 6000,20,16	COM00780
C		MAKE A QUICK CHECK FOR THE STOP INSTRUCTION	COM00790
16		IF(A\$(4).EQ.PI) GOTO 65	COM00800
		COMP\$=MEM\$(A\$,LA,M,M1,MSTO)	COM00810
		PDIGIT=.FALSE.	COM00820
		RETURN	COM00830
C			COM00840
20		IF(EQ\$(A\$,LA,LBL,3,3)) 6000,25,21	COM00850
21		COMP\$=LBL\$(A\$,LA,M,M1)	COM00860
		PDIGIT=.FALSE.	COM00870
		RETURN	COM00880
C			COM00890
25		IF(EQ\$(A\$,LA,GTO,3,3)) 6000,30,26	COM00900
26		COMP\$=GTO\$(A\$,LA,M,M1)	COM00910
		PDIGIT=.FALSE.	COM00920
		RETURN	COM00930
C			COM00940
30		IF(EQ\$(A\$,LA,XEQ,3,3)) 6000,35,31	COM00950
			COM00960

COM00970
COM00980
COM00990
COM01000
COM01010
COM01020
COM01030
COM01040
COM01050
COM01060
COM01070
COM01080
COM01090
COM01100
COM01110
COM01120
COM01130
COM01140
COM01150
COM01160
COM01170
COM01180
COM01190
COM01200
COM01210
COM01220
COM01230
COM01240
COM01250
COM01260
COM01270
COM01280
COM01290
COM01300
COM01310
COM01320
COM01330
COM01340
COM01350
COM01360
COM01370
COM01380
COM01390
COM01400
COM01410
COM01420
COM01430
COM01440

```

31  COMP$=XEQ$(A$,LA,M,M1)
    PDIGIT=.FALSE.
    RETURN

35  IF(EQ$(A$,LA,XRD,3,3)) 6000,40,36
36  COMP$=XRD$(A$,LA,M,M1)
    PDIGIT=.FALSE.
    RETURN

40  IF(EQ$(A$,LA,END,3,3)) 6000,45,41
41  COMP$=END$(A$,LA,M,M1)
    PDIGIT=.FALSE.
    RETURN

    CHECK FOR ALPHABETIC ENTRY INSTRUCTION.

45  IF(A$(1).NE."QUOTE") GOTO 50
46  COMP$=ALP1$(A$,LA,M,M1)
    PDIGIT=.FALSE.
    RETURN

    CHECK FOR NUMERIC ENTRY INSTRUCTION.

50  IF(NUMC$(A$,LA,IANSW) 6000,55,51
51  COMP$=DIG1$(A$,LA,M,M1)
    PDIGIT=.TRUE.
    RETURN

    CHECK FOR CATEGORY ONE INSTR(ONE BYTE) BY LOOKING FOR BLANK

    P1=POS$(A$,LA,BLNK,1,1)
    IF(P1) 6000,65,70

    NC BLANK IN STRING IMPLIES HAVE FOUND ONE BYTE INSTRUCTION

    COMP$=IONE$(A$,LA,M,M1,1)
    PDIGIT=.FALSE.
    RETURN

    C

```


COM01930
COM01940
COM01950
COM01960
COM01970
COM01980

*****)

RETURN
WRITE(6,6091) ***** ERROR
FORMAT(1) *****
COMP\$=-1
RETURN
END

6090
6091

C	MOVE B\$ INTO C\$	CON00490
	IF (ILB.LE.0) GOTO 40	CON00500
	IND=ILB	CON00510
	DC 35 I=1, ILB	CON00520
	C\$(INDEX)=B\$(IND)	CON00530
207	IF (IPRT.GE.30) WRITE(6,207) IND,B\$(IND),INDEX,C\$(INDEX)	CON00540
	FORMAT(' MOVE B(',I3,')=',A1,' IS NOW C(',I3,')=',A1)	CON00550
	IND=IND-1	CON00560
	INDEX=INDEX-1	CON00570
35	CONTINUE	CON00580
		CON00590
		CON00600
		CON00610
		CON00620
		CON00630
		CON00640
40	MOVE A\$ INTO C\$	CON00650
	IF (ILA.LE.0) GOTO 60	CON00660
	IND=ILA	CON00670
	DC 45 I=1, ILA	CON00680
	C\$(INDEX)=A\$(IND)	CON00690
209	IF (IPRT.GE.30) WRITE(6,209) IND,A\$(IND),INCEX,C\$(INDEX)	CON00700
	FORMAT(' MOVE A(',I3,')=',A1,' IS NOW C(',I3,')=',A1)	CON00710
	IND=IND-1	CON00720
	INDEX=INDEX-1	CON00730
45	CONTINUE	CON00740
		CON00750
		CON00760
		CON00770
		CON00780
		CON00790
60	LC=ILC	CON00800
65	IF (IPRT.GE.20) WRITE(6,203) LC,(C\$(I),I=1,LC)	CON00810
203	FORMAT(' CONCAT: LC=',I3,' ",I10A1)	CON00820
	IF (LOSS.NE.0) GOTO 70	CON00830
	CON\$=ILC	CON00840
70	GOTO 75	CON00850
75	CON\$=-LOSS	CON00860
	RETURN	CON00870
		CON00880
		CON00890
		CON00900
6000	WRITE(6,6001) FUNC\$	CON00910
6001	FORMAT(' *** STRING LENGTH ERROR *** ',A4)	CON00920
	CCN\$=-1	CON00930
	RETURN	CON00940
	END	CON00950

```

C**      INTEGER FUNCTION DIGT$(A$,LA,M1)
C**      *****
C**      THIS IS A FUNCTION THAT IS PART OF THE HP41C COMPILER.  IT IS
C**      CALLED WHEN A DIGIT ENTRY INSTRUCTION IS ENCOUNTERED.
C**
C**      THE RETURN VALUE OF THE FUNCTION DIGT$ IS SET AS FOLLOWS:
C**      0 = CONTINUE TO COMPILE
C**      -1 = AN ERROR IN COMPILING THE INSTRUCTION.
C**
C**      *****
C**      IMPLICIT INTEGER(A-Z)
C**      COMMON/TEXT/IDIM,IPRT
C**      COMMON/FLAGS/DONE,PDIGIT,PALPHA,DIGIT,ALPHA,INDIR,FLAG1,FLAG2
C**      LOGICAL DONE,PDIGIT,PALPHA,DIGIT,ALPHA,INDIR,FLAG1,FLAG2
C**      INTEGER*2 A$(IDIM)
C**      INTEGER*2 PLUS/+/
C**      INTEGER*2 C$(13)/0,'1','2','3','4','5','6','7','8','9','.',',',
C**      'E','-',
C**      2
C**      INTEGER*4 LC/13/
C**      INTEGER*4 FUNC$/DIGT$/
C**      INTEGER*4 M(1)
C**      LOGICAL PDECIM,CHSFLG
C**      IF(IPRT,GE,10) WRITE(6,200)LA,(A$(1))I=1,LA)
C**      FORMAT('TRACE',13,'DIGT$',10A1)
C**      IF(LA.GT.IDIM.OR.LA.LT.0) GOTO 6000
C**
C**      ADD A NULL INSTRUCTION BETWEEN ADJACENT DIGIT ENTRY INSTR.
C**
C**      IF(.NOT.PDIGIT)GOTO 400
C**      ADJACENT DIGIT ENTRY INSTRUCTION FOUND
C**      IBYTE=1
C**      M(M1)=IBYTE
C**      IF(IPRT,GE,20)WRITE(6,212)M1,IBYTE
C**      FORMAT('DIGT$',15,'LENGTH OF THIS INSTR IS',13)
C**      M1=M1+1
C**      M(M1)=0
C**      IF(IPRT,GE,20)WRITE(6,213)M1,M(M1)
C**      FORMAT('DIGT$',15,'NULL INSTR FOR PRECEEDING DIGIT ENTRY',
C**      75,13)
C**      2
C**      M1=M1+1
C**
C**      200
C**
C**      212
C**
C**      213
C**
C**

```

C		CHECK FOR DIGIT ENTRY INSTRUCTION PRECEDED BY PLUS SIGN.	DIG00490
C		IF(A\$(1).NE.PLUS)GOTO 450	DIG00500
C	400		DIG00510
C		NOTE THAT YOU GO AROUND THE FOLLOWING LINE IF THE FIRST	DIG00520
C		DIGIT IS NOT A PLUS SIGN OR IF THE PLUS SIGN IS ALL ALONE.	DIG00530
C		A PLUS SIGN BY ITSELF INDICATES ADDITION NOT A DIGIT	DIG00540
C		ENTRY INSTRUCTION. ADDITION IS COMPILED BY A TABLE LOOKUP.	DIG00550
C			DIG00560
C			DIG00570
C		CALL LCUT\$(A\$,LA,1)	DIG00580
C			DIG00590
C			DIG00600
C			DIG00610
C		SET THE LENGTH OF THE INSTRUCTION	DIG00620
C			DIG00630
C	450	IBYTE=LA	DIG00640
		M(M1)=IBYTE	DIG00650
	215	FORMAT(1: DIGIT\$,15,1 LENGTH OF THIS INSTR IS,13)	DIG00660
		M1=M1+1	DIG00670
			DIG00680
			DIG00690
			DIG00700
			DIG00710
	15	DO 35 I=1,LA	DIG00720
		I2=FINDB\$(A\$(I),LA,C\$,LC,LOC)	DIG00730
		IF(I2.NE.0)GO TO 20	DIG00740
	207	WRITE(6,207)M1	DIG00750
		FORMAT(1:207)M1	DIG00760
		DIGIT\$=-1	DIG00770
		RETURN	DIG00780
	20	M(M1)=I2+15	DIG00790
		IF(I2.NE.0)WRITE(6,208)M1,C\$(I2),M(M1)	DIG00800
	208	FORMAT(1: DIGIT\$,15,1 DIGIT ENTRY INSTR	DIG00810
		175,13)	DIG00820
	35	M1=M1+1	DIG00830
		CONTINUE	DIG00840
			DIG00850
	40	DIGIT\$=0	DIG00860
		RETURN	DIG00870
			DIG00880
		ERROR HANDLING SECTION FOLLOWS	DIG00890
			DIG00900
			DIG00910
			DIG00920
			DIG00930
	6000	WRITE(6,6001) FUNC\$	DIG00940
	6001	FORMAT(1:*** STRING LENGTH ERROR *** ,A4)	DIG00950
			DIG00960

DIG00970
 DIG00980
 DIG00990
 DIG01000
 DIG01010
 DIG01020
 DIG01030
 DIG01040
 DIG01050

```

6010 WRITE(6,6010) LA, LB, IDIM, LB=, I10, IDIM=, I10)
      FORMAT(, LA=, I10, LB=, I10, IDIM=, I10)
      DIGITS=-1
      RETURN
6999 WRITE(6,602)M1
602  FORMAT(, **** DIGIT ENTRY INSTR ERROR **, 5X, I5)
      DIGITS=-1
      RETURN
      END

```

```

C**      INTEGER FUNCTION END$(A$,LA,M,M1)
C**      *****
C**      STRING A$ HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED TO CONTAIN AN END INSTRUCTION.
C**      *****
C**      THE RETURN VALUE OF THE FUNCTION END$ IS SET AS FOLLOWS:
C**      0 = CONTINUE TO COMPILE
C**      -1 = AN ERROR IN COMPILING THE INSTRUCTION.
C**      *****
C**      IMPLICIT INTEGER(A-Z)
C**      COMMON/TEXT/IDIM,IPRT
C**      COMMON/FLAGS/DONE,PDIGIT,PALPHA,DIGIT,ALPHA,INDIR,FLAG1,FLAG2
C**      COMMON/CNTR/P1,P2,P3,P4,P5,P6,P7,P8,P9,S1,S2
C**      *****
C**      THIS SUBROUTINE PASSES THE NUMBER OF ELEMENTS IN M VIA COMMON /CNTR
C**      *****
C**      LOGICAL DONE,PDIGIT,PALPHA,DIGIT,ALPHA,INDIR,FLAG1,FLAG2
C**      INTEGER*4 P1,P2,P3,P4,P5,P6,P7,P8,P9,S1,S2
C**      INTEGER*2 A$(IDIM)
C**      INTEGER*2 BLNK//
C**      INTEGER*4 FUNC$/END/
C**      INTEGER*4 M1
C**      IF(IPRT.GE.10) WRITE(6,200)LA,(A$(I),I=1,LA)
C**      IF(IPRT.GE.10) TRACE ,I3,END$,1,10A1)
C**      IF(LA.GT.IDIM.OR.LA.LT.0) GOTO 6000
C**      *****
C**      END INSTRUCTION IS THREE BYTES LONG.  INDICATE LENGTH OF INSTR.
C**      *****
C**      M(M1)=3
C**      IF(IPRT.GE.20)WRITE(6,201)M1,IBYTE
C**      IF(IPRT.GE.15)LENGTH OF NEXT INSTR IS',I3)
C**      M1=M1+1
C**      *****
C**      LCALL PREFIX CODE FOR END INSTRUCTION. 193 IS USED INSTEAD OF 192.
C**      WHILE 192 IS THE HP STANDARD OP-CODE FOR "END", THE 193 IS USED TO
C**      ENABLE 192 TO STAND FOR AN ALPHA LABEL INSTRUCTION. THIS USAGE
C**      IS STANDARD AMONG THE HP USERS GROUP PRACTICING SYNTHETIC PROGRAM-

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176

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C***      INTEGER FUNCTION FIND$(A$,LA,B$,LB,LOC)
C***      *****
C***      "FIND A$ IN B$."
C***      *****
C***      STRING B$ IS SEARCHED FOR THE FIRST OCCURRENCE OF A MATCH WITH
C***      CHARACTER A$. A$ IS NOT ALLOWED TO BE MORE THAN ONE CHARACTER
C***      IN LENGTH.
C***      *****
C***      SINCE B$ IS MOST LIKELY A TABLE OF CHARACTERS, IT IS ALLOWED,
C***      AND MOST OFTEN IS OF A GREATER DIMENSION THAN IDIM, THE STANDARD
C***      STRING DIMENSION.
C***      *****
C***      THE VALUE OF THE FUNCTION FIND$ IS SET TO
C***      LOC (LOCATION OF FIRST MATCH IN B$) IF MATCH FOUND
C***      0 NO MATCH IS FOUND
C***      -1 IF AN ERROR IS ENCOUNTERED.
C***      *****
C***      IMPLICIT INTEGER(A-Z)
C***      COMMON/TEXT/IDIM,IPRT
C***      INTEGER*2 A$(1),B$(IDIM)
C***      INTEGER*2 OBJECT
C***      INTEGER*4 FUNC$/FIND'/
C***      INTEGER*4 LOC,FIND$
C***      IF(IPRT.GE.10) WRITE(6,200)LA,A$(1),
C***      FFORMAT(1,TRACE',13,1 FIND$
C***      IF(LA.GT.IDIM.OR.LA.LT.0) GOTO 6000
C***      IF(LB.GT.IDIM.OR.LB.LT.0) GOTO 6000
C***      *****
C***      OBJECT=A$(1)
C***      INDEX=1
C***      DO 25 I=1,LB
C***      IF(IPRT.GE.40) WRITE(6,211) OBJECT,I,B$(I)
C***      FFORMAT(1,COMPARE OBJECT=',A1,', WITH B$(',13,')=',A1)
C***      IF(OBJECT.EQ.B$(INDEX))GOTO 30
C***      INDEX=INDEX+1
C***      CONTINUE
C***      *****
C***      NO MATCH FOUND
C***      *****
C***      LOC=0
C***      FIND$=0
C***      IF(IPRT.GE.20)WRITE(6,201)LOC
C***      *****

```

200

C
C
C

211

25
C
C
C
C
C

```

FIN00490
FIN00500
FIN00510
FIN00520
FIN00530
FIN00540
FIN00550
FIN00560
FIN00570
FIN00580
FIN00590
FIN00600
FIN00610
FIN00620
FIN00630
FIN00640
FIN00650
FIN00660
FIN00670
FIN00680
FIN00690
FIN00700
FIN00710
FIN00720

```

```

201  FORMAT(' NO SINGLE CHARACTER MATCH FOUND',I2)
      RETURN
      CC
      CC
      CC
      CC
      30  HAVE FOUND A MATCH
          LCC=INDEX
          FIND$=INDEX
          IF(IPRT.GE.30)WRITE(6,202)LOC
          FORMAT(' HAVE FOUND SINGLE CHARACTER MATCH AT',I3)
          RETURN
          CC
          CC
          CC
          CC
          6000  ERROR HANDLING SECTION FOLLOWS
          6001  WRITE(6,6001) FUNC$
          6010  FORMAT(' *** STRING LENGTH ERROR *** ',A4)
          WRITE(6,6010) LA, LB, IDIM
          6010  FORMAT(' LA=',I10,' LB=',I10,' IDIM=',I10)
          FIND$=-1
          RETURN
          END

```

```

C***      INTEGER FUNCTION GTO$(A$,LA,M,M1)
C***      *****
C***      STRING A$ HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED TO CONTAIN A GTO INSTRUCTION.
C***      *****
C***      THE RETURN VALUE OF THE FUNCTION GTO$ IS SET AS FOLLOWS:
C***      0 = CONTINUE TO COMPILE
C***      -1 = AN ERROR IN COMPILING THE INSTRUCTION.
C***      *****
C***      IMPLICIT INTEGER(A-Z)
C***      COMMON/TEXT/IDIM,IPRT
C***      COMMON/FLAGS/DONE,PDI,GIT,PALPHA,DIGIT,ALPHA,INDIR,FLAG1,FLAG2
C***      COMMON/CNTR/P1,P2,P3,P4,P5,P6,P7,P8,P9,S1,S2
C***      LOGICAL DONE,PDIGIT,PALPHA,DIGIT,ALPHA,INDIR,FLAG1,FLAG2
C***      INTEGER*4 P1,P2,P3,P4,P5,P6,P7,P8,P9,S1,S2
C***      INTEGER*2 A$(IDIM)
C***      INTEGER*2 BLNK//
C***      INTEGER*2 QUOTE//
C***      INTEGER*2 IND(3)//
C***      INTEGER*2 LABEL(26)//
C***      2
C***      3
C***      INTEGER*4 FUNC$/GTO//
C***      IF(IPRT.GE.10) WRITE(6,200)LA,(A$(I),I=1,LA)
C***      FORMAT('TRACE',I3,'GTO$:',I10A1)
C***      IF(LA.GT.IDIM.OR.LA.LT.0) GOTO 6000
C***      *****
C***      ESTABLISH DEFAULT PREFIX AND INSTRUCTION LENGTH VALUES
C***      (THESE ARE THE VALUES FOR 3 BYTE LOCAL NUMERIC GOTO WITHOUT IND)
C***      IBYTE=3
C***      PREFIX=208
C***      *****
C***      STRIP STRING OF "GTO" CHARACTERS.
C***      CALL LCUT$(A$,LA,3)
C***      IF(STRIM$(A$,LA)) 6015,6015,10
C***      *****
C***      CHECK FOR ALPHANUMERIC VERSUS LOCAL LABELS
C***      *****

```

```

GT000010
**GT000020
**GT000030
**GT000040
**GT000050
**GT000060
**GT000070
**GT000080
**GT000090
**GT000100
**GT000110
GT000120
GT000130
GT000140
GT000150
GT000160
GT000170
GT000180
GT000190
GT000200
GT000210
GT000220
GT000230
GT000240
GT000250
GT000260
GT000270
GT000280
GT000290
GT000300
GT000310
GT000320
GT000330
GT000340
GT000350
GT000360
GT000370
GT000380
GT000390
GT000400
GT000410
GT000420
GT000430
GT000440
GT000450
GT000460
GT000470
GT000480

```



```

GOTO 75

OPERAND MUST BE A NUMERIC LOCAL LABEL
IF(IVAL$(A$,LA,INDEX))6015,55,55

HAVE FOUND VALID NUMERIC LOCAL LABEL, CHECK FOR TWO BYTE INSTR
IF(INDEX.GT.14.OR.INDIR) GOTO 75

PROCESS A TWO BYTE INSTRUCTION, FIRST LOAD THE LENGTH OF INSTR
IBYTE=2
M(M1)=IBYTE
IF(IPRT.GE.20)WRITE(6,213)M1,IBYTE
M1=M1+1

HAVE FOUND VALID NUMERIC LOCAL LABEL <15, LCAD "GTO" INSTRUCTION
M(M1)=177+INDEX
IF(IPRT.GE.10)WRITE(6,213)M1,M(M1)
FORMAT(' GTO$',15,' TWO BYTE GTO INSTR',T75,13)
M1=M1+1

LOAD NULL INSTR FOR TWO BYTE GTO INSTR AND RETURN
M(M1)=0
IF(IPRT.GE.10)WRITE(6,221)M1,M(M1)
M1=M1+1
GTO$=0
RETURN

PROCESS THE GOTO INSTRUCTION (OPERAND>14)

```

CCCCCCCC55

CCCCC

213

CCCCC

CCCCC

GT000970
GT000980
GT000990
GT001000
GT001010
GT001020
GT001030
GT001040
GT001050
GT001060
GT001070
GT001080
GT001090
GT001100
GT001110
GT001120
GT001130
GT001140
GT001150
GT001160
GT001170
GT001180
GT001190
GT001200
GT001210
GT001220
GT001230
GT001240
GT001250
GT001260
GT001270
GT001280
GT001290
GT001300
GT001310
GT001320
GT001330
GT001340
GT001350
GT001360
GT001370
GT001380
GT001390
GT001400
GT001410
GT001420
GT001430
GT001440


```

C      CHECK AFTER LAST QUOTE FOR BOGUS CHARACTERS
C      LEFT=LA-P2
C      IF(LEFT, 6015, 100, 6015)
C
C      DELETE THE ENDING QUOTE BY TRUNCATING THE STRING ONE CHAR
C      LA=LA-1
C
C      SET INSTRUCTION LENGTH FOR ALPHABETIC GLOBAL LABEL
C      (LINE 120 ACCOUNTS FOR BEGINNING QUOTE STILL ON STRING)
C      LENGTH=LA-1
C      FOR GTO H=2
C      H=2
C      IBYTE=H+LENGTH
C      M(M1)=IBYTE
C      IF(IIPRT.GE.20)WRITE(6,210)M1,IBYTE
C      M1=M1+1
C
C      HAVE FOUND VALID ALPHANUMERIC LABEL,
C      LCAD "GTO" INSTRUCTION
C      PREFIX=29
C      FOR LBL PREFIX=192
C      FOR XEQ PREFIX=30
C      M(M1)=PREFIX
C      IF(IIPRT.GE.10)WRITE(6,214)M1,M(M1)
C      FORMAT(1, GTO$, 15, ALPHA
C      M1=M1+1
C
C      SET INDICATOR FOR NUMBER OF ALPHA CHARS IN LABEL
C      U=240
C      FOR GTO U=240
C      M(M1)=U+LENGTH
C      IF(IIPRT.GE.10)WRITE(6,216)M1,M(M1)
C      FORMAT(1, GTO$, 15, LENGTH CODE ALPHA GTO, T75, I3)
C      M1=M1+1

```

```

GT001930
GT001940
GT001950
GT001960
GT001970
GT001980
GT001990
GT002000
GT002010
GT002020
GT002030
GT002040
GT002050
GT002060
GT002070
GT002080
GT002090
GT002100
GT002110
GT002120
GT002130
GT002140
GT002150
GT002160
GT002170
GT002180
GT002190
GT002200
GT002210
GT002220
GT002230
GT002240
GT002250
GT002260
GT002270
GT002280
GT002290
GT002300
GT002310
GT002320
GT002330
GT002340
GT002350
GT002360
GT002370
GT002380
GT002390
GT002400

```


GT002410
 GT002420
 GT002430
 GT002440
 GT002450
 GT002460
 GT002470
 GT002480
 GT002490
 GT002500
 GT002510
 GT002520
 GT002530
 GT002540
 GT002550
 GT002560
 GT002570
 GT002580
 GT002590
 GT002600
 GT002610
 GT002620
 GT002630
 GT002640
 GT002650
 GT002660
 GT002670
 GT002680
 GT002690

```

C
C
C
C
C
C
140
C
C
C
6000
6001
6010
6015
6016
6020
6021

      ADD ALPHABETIC CHARACTERS AND RETURN
      LA=LENGTH+1
      GTOS=ALPHS(A$,LA,M,M1)
      RETURN

      ERROR HANDLING SECTION FOLLOWS

      WRITE(6,6001) FUNC$
      FCRMAT(1,*** STRING LENGTH ERROR *** ,A4)
      WRITE(6,6010) LA,LB,IDIM
      FORMAT(1,LA=',',I10,' LB=',',I10,' IDIM=',',I10)
      GTOS=-1
      RETURN
      WRITE(6,6016)
      FCRMAT(1,*** INVALID SECOND OPERAND IN GTO INSTR ****)
      GTOS=-1
      RETURN
      WRITE(6,6021)
      FORMAT(1,*** FOUND THREE OPERANDS, EXPECTING IND ****)
      GTOS=-1
      RETURN
      END
  
```


IN \$0490
IN \$00500
IN \$00510
IN \$00520
IN \$00530
IN \$00540
IN \$00550
IN \$00560
IN \$00570
IN \$00580
IN \$00590
IN \$00600
IN \$00610
IN \$00620
IN \$00630
IN \$00640
IN \$00650
IN \$00660
IN \$00670
IN \$00680
IN \$00690
IN \$00700
IN \$00710
IN \$00720
IN \$00730
IN \$00740
IN \$00750
IN \$00760
IN \$00770
IN \$00780
IN \$00790
IN \$00800
IN \$00810
IN \$00820
IN \$00830
IN \$00840
IN \$00850
IN \$00860
IN \$00870
IN \$00880
IN \$00890
IN \$00900
IN \$00910
IN \$00920
IN \$00930
IN \$00940
IN \$00950
IN \$00960

```

209      IF(IIPRT.GE.30) WRITE(6,209) I,CARD(I),INDEX,AS(INDEX)
      FORMAT(: MOVE CARD(: ,I3,:)=,A1, IS NOW C(: ,I3,:)=,A1)
      INDEX=INDEX+1
      CONTINUE
85
C
C
C
C
200      CHECK FOR STRING ERROR AND RETURN
      IF(IIPRT.GE.20) WRITE(6,200) LA,(AS(I),I=1,LA)
      FORMAT(: TRACE : ,I3,: IN$ : ,I10A1)
      IF(LA.GT.IDIM.OR.LA.LT.0) GOTO 6000
      IN$=LA
      RETURN
C
C
C
C
999      HANDLE END OF FILE CONDITION
      ECFILE(IN)=.TRUE.
      IN$=-1
      LA=0
215      IF(IIPRT.GE.20) WRITE(6,215)
      FCRMAT(: END OF FILE ENCOUNTERED')
      RETURN
C
C
C
C
      ERROR HANDLING SECTION FOLLOWS
6000      WRITE(6,6001) FUNC$
6001      FORMAT(: *** STRING LENGTH ERROR *** ,A4)
      IN$=-1
      RETURN
      END
IN$00970
IN$00980
IN$00990
IN$01000
IN$01010
IN$01020
IN$01030
IN$01040
IN$01050
IN$01060
IN$01070
IN$01080
IN$01090
IN$01100
IN$01110
IN$01120
IN$01130
IN$01140
IN$01150
IN$01160
IN$01170
IN$01180
IN$01190
IN$01200
IN$01210
IN$01220
IN$01230
IN$01240
IN$01250
IN$01260
IN$01270
IN$01280
IN$01290
IN$01300
IN$01310

```


AD-A110 073

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA
A CROSS COMPILER AND PROGRAMMING SUPPORT SYSTEM FOR THE HP41CV --ETC(U)
SEP 81 J N RICHMANN

F/6 9/2

UNCLASSIFIED

NL

3 OF 3

AD A
10073



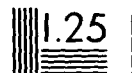
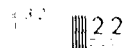
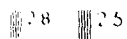
END

DATE

FILED

10-82

DTIC



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

```

IRD00490
IRD00501
IRD00510
IRD00520
IRD00530
IRD00540
IRD00550
IRD00560
IRD00570
IRD00580
IRD00590
IRD00600
IRD00610
IRD00620
IRD00630
IRD00640

```

```

C
C
C
6000 VAL=IRDR$
6001 IF(IPRT.GE.20)WRITE(6,217) VAL
      RETURN
      ERROR HANDLING SECTION FOLLOWS
      WRITE(6,6001)
      FORMAT('*** END OF FILE DETECTED *** ',A4)
      IRDR$=-1
      STOP
6007 WRITE(6,6008)(A$(I),I=1,LA)
6008 FORMAT('*** ATTEMPT TO FIND INTG VALUE OF ALPHABETIC STRING:*/
      2 STOP
      END

```



```

C 25 OPERAND MUST BE REGISTER X,Y,Z,T OR L OR A LOCAL ALPHA LABEL
C 30 DO 30 I=1,26
C 35 INDEX=I
C 40 IF(A$(I).EQ.LABEL(I)) GOTO 35
C 45 CONTINUE
C 50 WILL FALL THROUGH TO THIS CODE IF NO VALID LABEL FOUND
C 55 GOTO 6015
C 60 HAVE FOUND A MATCH IN LOCAL LABEL TABLE, SET VALUE OF SECOND OPER-
C 65 AND. THEN GOTO PROCESS SECTION TO ACTUALLY LOAD BYTE.
C 70 INDEX=INDEX+101
C 75 GOTO 75
C 80 OPERAND MUST BE A NUMERIC LOCAL LABEL
C 85 IF(IVAL$(A$,LA,INDEX))6015,75,75
C 90 HAVE FOUND VALID POSTFIX, CHECK FOR INDIRECT INSTRUCTION
C 95 IF(INDIR) INDEX=INDEX+128
C 100 LOAD THE SECOND OPERAND IN THE MACHINE CODE ARRAY
C 105 M(M1)=INDEX
C 110 IF(IPT.GE.10)WRITE(6,212)M1,M(M1)
C 115 FORMAT('ITWO$',15,'2D OPERAND ',T75,I3)
C 120 M1=M1+1
C 125 CLEAN-UP AND RETURN
C 130 INDIR=.FALSE.
C 135 ITWO$=0

```

```

ITW00490
ITW00500
ITW00510
ITW00520
ITW00530
ITW00540
ITW00550
ITW00560
ITW00570
ITW00580
ITW00590
ITW00600
ITW00610
ITW00620
ITW00630
ITW00640
ITW00650
ITW00660
ITW00670
ITW00680
ITW00690
ITW00700
ITW00710
ITW00720
ITW00730
ITW00740
ITW00750
ITW00760
ITW00770
ITW00780
ITW00790
ITW00800
ITW00810
ITW00820
ITW00830
ITW00840
ITW00850
ITW00860
ITW00870
ITW00880
ITW00890
ITW00900
ITW00910
ITW00920
ITW00930
ITW00940
ITW00950
ITW00960

```

```

ITW00970
ITW00980
ITW00990
ITW01000
ITW01010
ITW01020
ITW01030
ITW01040
ITW01050
ITW01060
ITW01070
ITW01080
ITW01090
ITW01100
ITW01110
ITW01120
ITW01130
ITW01140
ITW01150
ITW01160
ITW01170
ITW01180
ITW01190
ITW01200
ITW01210

```

```

C
C
C
C
6000
6001
6010
6015
6016
6020
6021
6030
6031

RETURN
ERROR HANDLING SECTION FOLLOWS
WRITE(6,6001) FUNC$
FORMAT(1,1) STRING LENGTH ERROR *** ,A4)
WRITE(6,6010) LA, LB, IDIM
FORMAT(1,1) LA=,110, IDIM=,110)
ITW0$=-1
RETURN
WRITE(6,6016)
FORMAT(1,1) INVALID SECOND OPERAND IN INSTR *****
ITW0$=-1
RETURN
WRITE(6,6021)
FORMAT(1,1) FOUND THREE OPERANDS, EXPECTING IND *****
ITW0$=-1
RETURN
WRITE(6,6031)
FORMAT(1,1) FOUND SECOND OPERAND BLANK *****
ITW0$=-1
RETURN
END

```



```

660 IVAL$=SIGN*IFN
    VAL=IVAL$
    IF(IPRT.GE.20)WRITE(6,217) VAL
    RETURN
C
C
C
6000 WRITE(6,6001) FUNC$
6001 FORMAT(' *** STRING LENGTH ERROR *** ',A4)
    IVAL$=-1
    STOP
6007 WRITE(6,6008)(A$(I),I=1,LA)
6008 FORMAT(' *** ATTEMPT TO FIND REAL VALUE OF ALPHABETIC STRING: ',
2      ' ',110A1)
    STOP
    END

```



```
C*** INTEGER FUNCTION LBL$(A$,LA,M,M1)*****  
C*** STRING A$ HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED TO CONTAIN AN LBL INSTRUCTION.  
C*** THE RETURN VALUE OF THE FUNCTION LBL$ IS SET AS FOLLOWS:  
C***      0 = CONTINUE TO COMPILE  
C***     -1 = AN ERROR IN COMPILING THE INSTRUCTION.  
C*** *****  
C*** IMPLICIT INTEGER(A-Z)  
C*** COMMON/TEXT/IDIM,IPRT  
C*** COMMON/FLAGS/DONE,PDIGIT,PALPHA,DIGIT,ALPHA,INDIR,FLAG1,FLAG2  
C*** COMMON/CNTR/P1,P2,P3,P4,P5,P6,P7,P8,P9,S1,S2  
C*** LOGICAL DONE,PDIGIT,PALPHA,DIGIT,ALPHA,INDIR,FLAG1,FLAG2  
C*** INTEGER*4 P1,P2,P3,P4,P5,P6,P7,P8,P9,S1,S2  
C*** INTEGER*2 A$(IDIM)  
C*** INTEGER*2 SSI$(20)  
C*** INTEGER*4 LSSI  
C*** INTEGER*2 BLNK//  
C*** INTEGER*2 QUOTE/'"  
C*** INTEGER*2 LABEL(26)/A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,  
C***      ,K,L,M,N,O,P,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,Y,Z,  
C***      ,_,'$',%&*,^`{|}~.,:;,./  
C*** INTEGER*4 FUNCS/'LBL'/  
C*** INTEGER*4 M(1)  
C*** IF(IPRT.GE.10) WRITE(6,200)LA,(A$(I),I=1,LA)  
C*** FCRRMAT(TRACE,13,LBL$,110A1)  
C*** IF(LA.GT.IDIM.OR.LA.LT.0) GOTO 6000  
  
C*** STRIP STRING OF "LBL" CHARACTERS.  
C*** CALL LCUT$(A$,LA,3)  
C*** IF(TRIM$(A$,LA)) 6015,6015,10  
  
C*** CHECK FOR ALPHANUMERIC VERSUS LOCAL LABELS  
C*** IF(A$(1).EQ.QUOTE) GOTO 80  
  
C*** PROCESS LOCAL LABELS, FIRST CHECK FOR NUMERIC OR SINGLE CHAR ALPHA  
C*** *****
```

20	IF(LA-2) 25,50,6015	LBL00490
C		LBL00500
C		LBL00510
C		LBL00520
25	DO 30 I=1,26	LBL00530
	INDEX=1	LBL00540
	IF(A\$(I)).EQ.LABEL(I)) GOTC 35	LBL00550
	CONTINUE	LBL00560
30	WILL FALL THROUGH TO THIS CODE IF NO VALID LABEL FOUND	LBL00570
C	GOTO 6015	LBL00580
C		LBL00590
C		LBL00600
C		LBL00610
C		LBL00620
C		LBL00630
35	HAVE FOUND A MATCH IN LOCAL LABEL TABLE, SET VALUE OF SECOND OPER- AND. THEN GOTO PROCESS A TWO BYTE INSTRUCTION.	LBL00640
C		LBL00650
C	INDEX=INDEX+101	LBL00660
C		LBL00670
C		LBL00680
C		LBL00690
40	PROCESS A TWO BYTE INSTRUCTION	LBL00700
	IBYTE=2	LBL00710
	M(M1)=IBYTE	LBL00720
210	IF(IPRT.GE.20)WRITE(6,210)M1,IBYTE	LBL00730
	FORMAT(: LBL\$,15,' LENGTH OF NEXT INSTR IS',I3)	LBL00740
	M1=M1+1	LBL00750
C		LBL00760
C		LBL00770
C		LBL00780
C		LBL00790
C		LBL00800
C	LOAD TWO BYTE LBL INSTR (EITHER SINGLE CHAR ALPHA OR 2 DIGIT NUM)	LBL00810
C		LBL00820
211	M(M1)=207	LBL00830
	IF(IPRT.GE.10)WRITE(6,211)M1,M(M1)	LBL00840
	FORMAT(: LBL\$,15,' TWO BYTE LBL INSTR',T75,I3)	LBL00850
	M1=M1+1	LBL00860
	M(M1)=INDEX	LBL00870
212	IF(IPRT.GE.10)WRITE(6,212)M1,M(M1)	LBL00880
	FORMAT(: LBL\$,15,' LBL 2D OPERAND',T75,I3)	LBL00890
	M1=M1+1	LBL00900
	LBL\$=0	LBL00910
C	RETURN	LBL00920
C		LBL00930
C		LBL00940
C		LBL00950
C		LBL00960

```

CC 50 LENGTH OF OPERAND IMPLIES MUST BE A NUMERIC LOCAL LABEL
CC 55 IF(IVAL$(A$,LA,INDEX))6015,55,55
CC 55 HAVE FOUND VALID NUMERIC LOCAL LABEL, CHECK FOR ONE BYTE INSTR
CC 55 IF(INDEX.GT.14) GOTO 40
CC 55 PROCESS A ONE BYTE INSTRUCTION, FIRST LOAD THE LENGTH OF INSTR
CC 55 IBYTE=1
CC 55 M(M1)=IBYTE
CC 55 IF(IPRT.GE.20)WRITE(6,210)M1,IBYTE
CC 55 M1=M1+1
CC 55 HAVE FOUND VALID NUMERIC LOCAL LABEL <15, LOAD "LBL" INSTRUCTION
CC 55 M(M1)=1+INDEX
CC 55 IF(IPRT.GE.10)WRITE(6,213)M1,M(M1)
CC 55 FORMAT(' LBL$',15,' ONE BYTE LBL INSTR',T75,I3)
CC 55 M1=M1+1
CC 55 LBL$=0
CC 55 RETURN
CC 80 PROCESS ALPHANUMERIC LABEL, FIRST LOOK FOR SECOND QUOTE
CC 80 K=0
CC 80 P2=POS$(A$,LA,QUOTE,1,2)
CC 80 IF(P2) 6015,120,85
CC 85 LOOK FOR ANOTHER QUOTE
CC 85 PL=P2+1
CC 85 P4=POS$(A$,LA,QUOTE,1,PL)
CC 85 IF(P4) 6015,95,90
CC 90

```

```

LBL00970
LBL00980
LBL00990
LBL01000
LBL01010
LBL01020
LBL01030
LBL01040
LBL01050
LBL01060
LBL01070
LBL01080
LBL01090
LBL01100
LBL01110
LBL01120
LBL01130
LBL01140
LBL01150
LBL01160
LBL01170
LBL01180
LBL01190
LBL01200
LBL01210
LBL01220
LBL01230
LBL01240
LBL01250
LBL01260
LBL01270
LBL01280
LBL01290
LBL01300
LBL01310
LBL01320
LBL01330
LBL01340
LBL01350
LBL01360
LBL01370
LBL01380
LBL01390
LBL01400
LBL01410
LBL01420
LBL01430
LBL01440

```

C	FCUND ANOTHER (THIRD OR MORE) QUOTE	LBL01450
C		LBL01460
90	P2=P4	LBL01470
C	GOTO 85	LBL01480
C		LBL01490
C		LBL01500
C		LBL01510
C		LBL01520
C		LBL01530
95	CHECK AFTER LAST QUOTE FOR KEY ASSIGNMENT CODE	LBL01540
C		LBL01550
C		LBL01560
C		LBL01570
100	LEFT=LA-P2	LBL01580
C	IF(LEFT) 6015,100,105	LBL01590
C		LBL01600
C	LA=LA-1	LBL01610
C	GOTO 120	LBL01620
105	PSTART=P2+1	LBL01630
C	CALL SEG\$(A\$,LA,SS1\$,LSS1,PSTART,LEFT)	LBL01640
C	K=IVAL\$(SS1\$,LSS1,NO)	LBL01650
C	LA=LA-LEFT-1	LBL01660
C		LBL01670
C		LBL01680
C		LBL01690
C		LBL01700
120	SET INSTRUCTION LENGTH FOR ALPHABETIC GLOBAL LABEL	LBL01710
C		LBL01720
C	LENGTH=LA-1	LBL01730
C	IBYTE=4+LENGTH	LBL01740
C	M(M1)=IBYTE	LBL01750
C	IF(IPRT.GE.20)WRITE(6,210)M1,IBYTE	LBL01760
C	M1=M1+1	LBL01770
C		LBL01780
C	HAVE FOUND VALID ALPHANUMERIC LABEL, LOAD "LBL" INSTRUCTION	LBL01790
C		LBL01800
C	M(M1)=192	LBL01810
214	IF(IPRT.GE.10)WRITE(6,214)M1,M(M1)	LBL01820
C	FORMAT(' LBL\$',15,' ALPHA LBL INSTR',T75,I3)	LBL01830
C	M1=M1+1	LBL01840
C		LBL01850
C		LBL01860
C		LBL01870
C		LBL01880
C		LBL01890
C		LBL01900
C		LBL01910
C		LBL01920

PROVIDE ONE NULL INSTRUCTION TO RESERVE SPACE FOR THE LINK PCINTER. ALL ALPHANUMERIC LABEL AND END INSTRUCTIONS CONTAIN POINTERS WHICH LINK THEM ALTOGETHER INTO A LABEL CHAIN. THIS CHAIN IS USED TO IDENTIFY THE POSITION OF LABELS AND PROGRAM BOUNDARIES WITHIN THE HP41CV MEMORY. THE CHAIN OF LABELS IS RECOMPILED BY THE WAND SOFTWARE, SO THE BYTES CONTAINING THE

LBL01930
 LBL01940
 LBL01950
 LBL01960
 LBL01970
 LBL01980
 LBL01990
 LBL02000
 LBL02010
 LBL02020
 LBL02030
 LBL02040
 LBL02050
 LBL02060
 LBL02070
 LBL02080
 LBL02090
 LBL02100
 LBL02110
 LBL02120
 LBL02130
 LBL02140
 LBL02150
 LBL02160
 LBL02170
 LBL02180
 LBL02190
 LBL02200
 LBL02210
 LBL02220
 LBL02230
 LBL02240
 LBL02250
 LBL02260
 LBL02270
 LBL02280
 LBL02290
 LBL02300
 LBL02310
 LBL02320
 LBL02330
 LBL02340
 LBL02350
 LBL02360
 LBL02370
 LBL02380
 LBL02390
 LBL02400

```

C      CHAIN ARE SET TO ZERO BY THIS COMPILER.
C
C      M(M1)=0
C      IF(IPRT,GE,10)WRITE(6,215)M1,M(M1)
215    FORMAT(' LBL$',I5,' TRAILING NULL INSTR',T75,I3)
C      M1=M1+1
C
C      SET INDICATOR FOR NUMBER OF ALPHA CHARS IN LABEL
C
C      M(M1)=241+LENGTH
C      IF(IPRT,GE,10)WRITE(6,216)M1,M(M1)
216    FORMAT(' LBL$',I5,' LENGTH CODE ALPHA LBL',T75,I3)
C      M1=M1+1
C
C      ENCODE KEY ASSIGNMENT
C
C      IF(K.NE.0) GOTO 130
C      SINCE K=0 IMPLIES NULL KEY ASSIGNMENT
C      M(M1)=0
C      IF(IPRT,GE,10)WRITE(6,217)M1,M(M1)
217    FORMAT(' LBL$',I5,' NULL KEY ASSIGNMENT ',T75,I3)
C      M1=M1+1
C      GOTO 140
C
C      SINCE K=0 IMPLIES A KEY ASSIGNMENT TO BE MADE
C      K1=0
C      IF(K.GT.0) GOTO 135
C      K1=8
C      K=IABS(K)
C      A1=K/10
C      B1=MOD(K,10)
C      K=16*(B1-1)+A1+K1
C      M(M1)=K
C      IF(IPRT,GE,10)WRITE(6,218)M1,M(M1)
218    FORMAT(' LBL$',I5,' LBL KEY ASSIGNMENT ',T75,I3)
C      M1=M1+1
C
C      ADD ALPHABETIC CHARACTERS AND RETURN
C
C      LA=LENGTH+1
C      LBL$=ALPH$(A$,LA,M,M1)
C      RETURN
140
  
```

```

C
C
C
6000
6001
6010
6015
6016

        ERROR HANDLING SECTION FOLLOWS

        WRITE(6,6001) FUNC$
        FORMAT(1,*** STRING LENGTH ERROR *** ,A4)
        WRITE(6,6010) LA, LB, IDIM      LB=, I10, '      IDIM=, I10)
        FORMAT(1, 'LA=, I10, '
        LBL$=-1
        RETURN
        WRITE(6,6016)
        FCFORMAT(1,*** INVALID SECOND OPERAND IN LBL INSTR *****)
        LBL$=-1
        RETURN
        END

```

```

LBL02410
LBL02420
LBL02430
LBL02440
LBL02450
LBL02460
LBL02470
LBL02480
LBL02490
LBL02500
LBL02510
LBL02520
LBL02530
LBL02540
LBL02550

```

```

C**      INTEGER FUNCTION MEM$(A$,LA,M,M1,WHICH)
C**      MEM00010
C**      MEM00020
C**      MEM00030
C**      MEM00040
C**      MEM00050
C**      MEM00060
C**      MEM00070
C**      MEM00080
C**      MEM00090
C**      MEM00100
C**      MEM00110
C**      MEM00120
C**      MEM00130
C**      MEM00140
C**      MEM00150
C**      MEM00160
C**      MEM00170
C**      MEM00180
C**      MEM00190
C**      MEM00200
C**      MEM00210
C**      MEM00220
C**      MEM00230
C**      MEM00240
C**      MEM00250
C**      MEM00260
C**      MEM00270
C**      MEM00280
C**      MEM00290
C**      MEM00300
C**      MEM00310
C**      MEM00320
C**      MEM00330
C**      MEM00340
C**      MEM00350
C**      MEM00360
C**      MEM00370
C**      MEM00380
C**      MEM00390
C**      MEM00400
C**      MEM00410
C**      MEM00420
C**      MEM00430
C**      MEM00440
C**      MEM00450
C**      MEM00460
C**      MEM00470
C**      MEM00480

C**      STRING AS$ CONTAINS AN MEMORY INSTRUCTION, EITHER AN STD OR A
C**      RCL
C**      THE RETURN VALUE OF THE FUNCTION MEM$ IS SET AS FOLLOWS:
C**      0 = CONTINUE TO COMPILE
C**      -1 = AN ERROR IN COMPILING THE INSTRUCTION.
C**      MEM00010
C**      MEM00020
C**      MEM00030
C**      MEM00040
C**      MEM00050
C**      MEM00060
C**      MEM00070
C**      MEM00080
C**      MEM00090
C**      MEM00100
C**      MEM00110
C**      MEM00120
C**      MEM00130
C**      MEM00140
C**      MEM00150
C**      MEM00160
C**      MEM00170
C**      MEM00180
C**      MEM00190
C**      MEM00200
C**      MEM00210
C**      MEM00220
C**      MEM00230
C**      MEM00240
C**      MEM00250
C**      MEM00260
C**      MEM00270
C**      MEM00280
C**      MEM00290
C**      MEM00300
C**      MEM00310
C**      MEM00320
C**      MEM00330
C**      MEM00340
C**      MEM00350
C**      MEM00360
C**      MEM00370
C**      MEM00380
C**      MEM00390
C**      MEM00400
C**      MEM00410
C**      MEM00420
C**      MEM00430
C**      MEM00440
C**      MEM00450
C**      MEM00460
C**      MEM00470
C**      MEM00480

C**      IMPLICIT INTEGER(A-Z)
C**      COMMON/TEXT/IDIM,IPRT
C**      COMMON/FLAGS/DONE,PDIGIT,PALPHA,DIGIT,ALPHA,INDIR,FLAG1,FLAG2
C**      COMMON/CNTR/P1,P2,P3,P4,P5,P6,P7,P8,P9,S1,S2
C**      LOGICAL DONE,PDIGIT,PALPHA,DIGIT,ALPHA,INDIR,FLAG1,FLAG2
C**      INTEGER*4 P1,P2,P3,P4,P5,P6,P7,P8,P9,S1,S2
C**      INTEGER*2 AS,IDIM,
C**      INTEGER*2 BLNK,
C**      INTEGER*2 IND(3),I,'N','D',
C**      INTEGER*2 C$(5),I,'Z','Y','X','L',
C**      INTEGER*4 LC/5,
C**      INTEGER*4 WHICH(5)
C**      INTEGER*4 FUNC$/MEM'/
C**      INTEGER*4 M(1)
C**      IF(IPRT.GE.10) WRITE(6,200)LA,(A$(I),I=1,LA)
C**      FORMAT('TRACE ',I3,' MEM$ ',10A1)
C**      IF(LA.GT.IDIM.OR.LA.LT.0) GOTO 6000

C**      STRIP STRING OF "MEM" CHARACTERS.
C**      IF(LCUT$(A$,LA,3)) 6015,6015,7
C**      IF(TRIM$(A$,LA)) 6015,6015,10

C**      ESTABLISH MOST LIKELY INSTR LENGTH AND PREFIX
C**      IBYTE=2
C**      PREFIX=WHICH(1)
C**      H=WHICH(2)

C**      CHECK FOR INDIRECT ADDRESS

```

MEM00490
MEM00500
MEM00510
MEM00520
MEM00530
MEM00540
MEM00550
MEM00560
MEM00570
MEM00580
MEM00590
MEM00600
MEM00610
MEM00620
MEM00630
MEM00640
MEM00650
MEM00660
MEM00670
MEM00680
MEM00690
MEM00700
MEM00710
MEM00720
MEM00730
MEM00740
MEM00750
MEM00760
MEM00770
MEM00780
MEM00790
MEM00800
MEM00810
MEM00820
MEM00830
MEM00840
MEM00850
MEM00860
MEM00870
MEM00880
MEM00890
MEM00900
MEM00910
MEM00920
MEM00930
MEM00940
MEM00950
MEM00960

```

20  P6=POS$(A$,LA,IND,3,1)
21  IF(P6) 6000,40,21
22  INDIR=.TRUE.
    IF(LCUT$(A$,LA,3)) 6000,6015,22
    IF(TRIM$(A$,LA)) 6015,6015,40
30
34  CHECK FOR NUMERIC SECOND OPERAND
    IF(NUMC$(A$,LA,IANSW)) 6015,45,60
36
38  PROCESS NON-NUMERIC SECOND OPERAND
    IF(LA.GT.1) GOTO 6015
    IZ=FIN$(A$(1),LA,C$,LC,LCC)
    IF(IZ.NE.0) GOTO 46
    WRITE(6,207)A$(1)
    FORMAT(1) ***** INVALID CHARACTER ***** 5X,A1)
    MEM$=-1
    RETURN
    POSTFX=IZ+111
    GOTO 100
40
42  PROCESS NUMERIC POSTFIX OPERANDS
    POSTFX=IVAL$(A$,LA,VAL)
44
46  CHECK FOR ONE BYTE VERSUS TWO BYTE NUMERIC OPERANDS
    IF((POSTFX.GT.15).CR.(INDIR)) GOTO 75
48
50  PROCESS ONE BYTE NUMERIC SECOND OPERANDS
    IBYTE=1
    PREFIX=POSTFX+H
    GOTO 100
52
54
56
58
60
62
64
66
68
70
72
74
76
78
80
82
84
86
88
90
92
94
96

```


CC	PROCESS TWO BYTE NUMERIC OPERANDS	MEM00970
75	CONTINUE	MEM00980
CC		MEM00990
CC		MEM01000
CC		MEM01010
CC		MEM01020
CC		MEM01030
100	SET THE LENGTH OF THE INSTRUCTION	MEM01040
215	M(M1)=1BYTE IF(I=PR1.GE.20)WRITE(6,215)M1,1BYTE FORMAT(1,15,1,LENGTH OF THIS INSTR IS',I3) M1=M1+1	MEM01050
CC		MEM01060
CC		MEM01070
CC		MEM01080
CC		MEM01090
CC		MEM01100
CC		MEM01110
CC		MEM01120
CC		MEM01130
211	ENCODE THE PREFIX OF THIS INSTRUCTION	MEM01140
CC	M(M1)=PREFIX IF(I=PR1.GE.10)WRITE(6,211)M1,(WHICH(I),I=3,5),M(M1) FORMAT(1,15,1,3A1,1,INSTR',T75,I3) M1=M1+1	MEM01150
CC		MEM01160
CC		MEM01170
CC		MEM01180
CC		MEM01190
CC		MEM01200
CC		MEM01210
CC		MEM01220
CC		MEM01230
CC		MEM01240
CC		MEM01250
221	ENCODE THE POSTFIX OF THIS INSTRUCTION	MEM01260
CC	IF(1BYTE.EQ.1)GOTO 125 IF(I=INDIR)POSTFX=POSTFX+128 M(M1)=POSTFX IF(I=PR1.GE.10)WRITE(6,221)M1,(WHICH(I),I=3,5),M(M1) FORMAT(1,15,1,3A1,1,INSTR POSTFIX',T75,I3) M1=M1+1	MEM01270
CC		MEM01280
CC		MEM01290
CC		MEM01300
CC		MEM01310
CC		MEM01320
CC		MEM01330
125	MEM\$=0	MEM01340
CC	RETURN	MEM01350
CC		MEM01360
CC	ERROR HANDLING SECTION FOLLOWS	MEM01370
CC		MEM01380
6000	WRITE(6,6001)FUNC\$	MEM01390
6001	FORMAT(1,1,1,STRING LENGTH ERROR **',A4)	MEM01400
6010	WRITE(6,6010)LA,1B,1DIM	MEM01410
	FORMAT(1,1,1,LA=,110,1,1B=,110,1,1DIM=,110)	MEM01420
		MEM01430
		MEM01440

MEM01450
MEM01460
MEM01470
MEM01480
MEM01490
MEM01500
MEM01510

MEM\$=-1
RETURN
WRITE(6,6016)
FCRMAT(,***** INVALID SECOND OPERAND IN MEM INSTR *****)
MEM\$=-1
RETURN
END

6015
6016

NEW00490
 NEW00500
 NEW00510
 NEW00520
 NEW00530
 NEW00540
 NEW00550
 NEW00560
 NEW00570
 NEW00580
 NEW00590
 NEW00600
 NEW00610
 NEW00620

```

C      EXIT
C      NEWPG$=NUNPGE
C      RETURN
C
C      ERROR HANDLING SECTION FOLLOWS
C      WRITE(6,6001) FUNC$
C      FORMAT(1,1) *** PAGE OUT PUT   ERROR *** ,A4)
C      NEWPG$=-1
C      RETURN
C      END
6000
6001
  
```



```

C***      INTEGER FUNCTION PARSE$(A$,LA,B$,LB)
C***      *****
C***      STRING A$ IS SEARCHED FOR THE OCCURRENCE OF THE 1ST NON-LEADING
C***      BLANK. THEN A$ IS SPLIT INTO TWO SUBSTRINGS, THE LEADING
C***      TOKEN (FIRST WORD) IS PLACED IN B$ AND THE REMAINDER IS PLACED
C***      IN A$.
C***      THE NUMBER OF NON-BLANK CHARACTERS REMAINING IN A$ AFTER THE
C***      REMOVAL OF THE FIRST WORD IS RETURNED AS THE FUNCTION VALUE
C***      POS$.
C***      AN ATTEMPT TO PARSE A NULL STRING WILL RESULT IN A SPECIAL
C***      CHARACTER BEING PLACED IN THE 1ST POSITION OF A$. A SUBSEQUENT
C***      ATTEMPT TO REPARSE THIS STRING WILL RESULT IN A FATAL ERROR. THE
C***      THIS FEATURE IS INTENDED TO PREVENT UNCONTROLLED LOOPING OF THE
C***      PARSE FUNCTION ON A NULL STRING. THE SPECIAL CHARACTER USED
C***      IS KNOWN ONLY TO THIS ROUTINE AND MAY BE USED AS A REGULAR
C***      CHARACTER FOR IN ANY STRING OF LENGTH GREATER THAN ZERO.
C***      *****
C***      IMPLICIT INTEGER(A-Z)
C***      COMMON/TEXT/IDIM,IPRT
C***      INTEGER*2 A$(IDIM),B$(IDIM)
C***      INTEGER*2 BLNK/,/,
C***      INTEGER*4 HALT/,/,
C***      INTEGER*4 FUNC$/PARS$,/
C***      IF(IPRT.GE.10) WRITE(6,200)LA,(A$(I),I=1,LA)
C***      FORMAT(1,TRACE,13,PARS$,
C***      IF(LA.GT.IDIM.OR.LA.LT.0) GOTO 6000
C***
C***      CHECK TO SEE IF INPUT STRING IS NULL
C***
C***      IF(LA.NE.0) GOTO 5
C***      IF(IPRT.GE.20) WRITE(6,204)
C***      FORMAT(1,ATTEMPTED TO PARSE A NULL STRING.)
C***      IF(A$(1).EQ.HALT) GOTO 6005
C***      A$(1)=HALT
C***      PAR$=0
C***      LB=0
C***      RETURN
C***
C***      TRIM THE INPUT STRING OF LEADING BLANKS

```


55	AS(I)=AS(I+LB+1)	PAR00970
	CONTINUE	PAR00980
C	LA=LEFT	PAR00990
C		PAR01000
C	CHECK \$A FOR TRAILING BLANKS	PAR01010
C		PAR01020
58	IF(LA.EQ.0) GOTO 75	PAR01030
	IM=0	PAR01040
	DO 60 I=1,LA	PAR01050
	INDEX=LA-I+1	PAR01060
	IF(AS(INDEX).NE.BLNK) GOTO 65	PAR01070
	IM=IM+1	PAR01080
60	CONTINUE	PAR01090
65	IF(IM.EQ.0) GOTO 75	PAR01100
207	IF(IPRT.GE.20) WRITE(6,207) IM	PAR01110
	FORMAT(: FOUND, I3, ' TRAILING BLANKS IN INPUT STRING')	PAR01120
	IF(IM.LT.LA) GOTO 70	PAR01130
	LA=0	PAR01140
	PARS\$=0	PAR01150
208	IF(IPRT.GE.20) WRITE(6,208)	PAR01160
	FORMAT(: FOUND REMAINING STRING IS ALL BLANKS')	PAR01170
	RETURN	PAR01180
70	LA=LA-IM	PAR01190
75	PARS\$=LA	PAR01200
209	IF(IPRT.GE.20.AND.LA.EQ.0) WRITE(6,209)	PAR01210
	FCRMT(: REMAINING STRING AFTER PARSE FUNCTION IS NULL')	PAR01220
	RETURN	PAR01230
C		PAR01240
C		PAR01250
C		PAR01260
C	ERROR HANDLING SECTION FOLLOWS	PAR01270
6000	WRITE(6,6001) FUNC\$	PAR01280
6001	FORMAT(: *** STRING LENGTH ERROR *** ',A4)	PAR01290
	PARS\$=-1	PAR01300
	RETURN	PAR01310
6005	WRITE(6,6006)	PAR01320
6006	FORMAT(: *** FATAL ERROR: ATTEMPTED TO PARSE A NULL STRING TWICE')	PAR01330
	STOP	PAR01340
	END	PAR01350
		PAR01360
		PAR01370

POS00490
 POS00500
 POS00510
 POS00520
 POS00530
 POS00540
 POS00550
 POS00560
 POS00570
 POS00580

```

204  FORMAT(' FIRST STRING SEARCHED AND SECOND STRING NOT FOUND')
      RETURN
      ERROR HANDLING SECTION FOLLOWS
      WRITE(6,6001) FUNC$
      FORMAT(' *** STRING LENGTH ERROR *** ',A4)
      POS$=-1
      RETURN
      END
  
```

204
 C
 C
 6000
 6001

```

C***      INTEGER FUNCTION RCUT$(A$,LA,NUM)
C***      *****
C***      STRING A$ HAS NUM CHARACTERS REMOVED FROM THE RIGHT.
C***      *****
C***      THE VALUE OF THE FUNCTION RCUT$ IS SET TO
C***      LA IF LA IS GREATER THAN 0
C***      0 IF THE NULL STRING IS LEFT AFTER THE REMOVAL
C***      -1 IF AN ERROR IS ENCOUNTERED.
C***      *****
C***      *****
C***      IMPLICIT INTEGER(A-Z)
C***      COMMON/TEXT/IDIM,IPRT
C***      INTEGER*2 A$(IDIM)
C***      INTEGER*4 FUNC$,RCUT$/
C***      INTEGER*4 NUM
C***      IF(IPRT.GE.10) WRITE(6,200)LA,(A$(I),I=1,LA)
C***      FCRMAT(,TRACE,13,RCUT$,110A1)
C***      IF(LA.GT.IDIM.OR.LA.LT.0) GOTO 6000
C***      *****
C***      *****
C***      LEFT=LA-NUM
C***      IF((LEFT).GT.0) GOTO 20
C***      IF(IPRT.GE.10) WRITE(6,202)
C***      FORMAT(' STRING REDUCED TO NULL STRING BY RCUT$')
C***      LA=0
C***      RCUT$=0
C***      RETURN
C***      *****
C***      CONTINUE
C***      LA=LEFT
C***      IF(IPRT.GE.20) WRITE(6,201)LA,(A$(I),I=1,LA)
C***      FCRMAT(,STRING NOW,14,' ',110A1)
C***      RCUT$=LA
C***      RETURN
C***      *****
C***      ERROR HANDLING SECTION FOLLOWS
C***      *****
C***      WRITE(6,6001) FUNC$
C***      FORMAT(' *** STRING LENGTH ERROR *** ',A4)
C***      RCUT$=-1
C***      RETURN
C***      END
C***      *****

```

```

RCU000010
RCU000020
RCU000030
RCU000040
RCU000050
RCU000060
RCU000070
RCU000080
RCU000090
RCU000100
RCU000110
RCU000120
RCU000130
RCU000140
RCU000150
RCU000160
RCU000170
RCU000180
RCU000190
RCU000200
RCU000210
RCU000220
RCU000230
RCU000240
RCU000250
RCU000260
RCU000270
RCU000280
RCU000290
RCU000300
RCU000310
RCU000320
RCU000330
RCU000340
RCU000350
RCU000360
RCU000370
RCU000380
RCU000390
RCU000400
RCU000410
RCU000420
RCU000430
RCU000440
RCU000450
RCU000460
RCU000470
RCU000480

```


SEG00490
 SEG00500
 SEG00510
 SEG00520
 SEG00530
 SEG00540
 SEG00550
 SEG00560
 SEG00570
 SEG00580
 SEG00590
 SEG00600
 SEG00610
 SEG00620
 SEG00630
 SEG00640
 SEG00650
 SEG00660
 SEG00670
 SEG00680
 SEG00690
 SEG00700
 SEG00710
 SEG00720
 SEG00730
 SEG00740
 SEG00750
 SEG00760
 SEG00770
 SEG00780
 SEG00790

```

2      SEG$=0      /,'      NEW STRING HAS',I3,' BLANKS')
      RETURN

C      DO 35 I=1,LOUT
C      IM=1
C      IF(I.GT.(LA-LSSTART+1))GOTO 25
C      B$(I)=A$(LSSTART+I-1)
C      GOTO 35
25      B$(I)=BLNK
C      IF(.NOT.FIRST) GOTO 35
C      FIRST=.FALSE.
C      SEG$=IM-1
35      CONTINUE
C      IF(FIRST) SEG$=IM
C      IF(IPT.GE.20) WRITE(6,203) SEG$
203     FORMAT(' SEG$ OBTAINED ',I3,' CHARACTERS FROM FIRST STRING')
C      LB=LOUT
C      RETURN

C      ERROR HANDLING SECTION FOLLOWS

C      WRITE(6,6001) FUNC$
6000     FORMAT(' *** STRING LENGTH ERROR *** ',A4)
6001     SEG$=-1
C      RETURN
C      END
  
```


TRI00970
TRI00980
TRI00990
TRI01000

IDIM=' ,I10)

LB=' ,I10,'

LA=' ,I10,'

FCRMAT(:
TRIMS=-1
RETURN
END

6010

```

C*** INTEGER FUNCTION XEQ$(A$,LA,M,M1)
C*** *****
C*** STRING A$ HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED TO CONTAIN AN XEQ INSTRUCTION.
C*** *****
C*** THE RETURN VALUE OF THE FUNCTION XEQ$ IS SET AS FJLLOWS:
C*** 0 = CONTINUE TO COMPILE
C*** -1 = AN ERROR IN COMPILING THE INSTRUCTION.
C*** *****
C*** IMPLICIT INTEGER(A-Z)
C*** COMMON/TEXT/IDIM,IPRT
C*** COMMON/FLAGS/DONE,P3,P4,P5,P6,P7,P8,P9,S1,S2
C*** COMMON/CNTR/PL,P2,P3,P4,P5,P6,P7,P8,P9,S1,S2
C*** LOGICAL DONE,DIGIT,PALPHA,DIGIT,ALPHA,INDIR,FLAG1,FLAG2
C*** INTEGER*4 P1,P2,P3,P4,P5,P6,P7,P8,P9,S1,S2
C*** INTEGER*2 A$(IDIM)
C*** INTEGER*2 BLNK//
C*** INTEGER*2 QUOTE//
C*** INTEGER*2 IND(3)//
C*** INTEGER*2 LABEL(26)//
C*** 2
C*** 3
C*** 200
C*** IF(IPRT.GE.10) WRITE(6,200)LA,(A$(I),I=1,LA)
C*** IF(IPRT.GE.10) XEQ$ = XEQ$(A$,LA)
C*** FCRMAT(1,TRACE,13,XEQ$)
C*** IF(LA.GT.IDIM.OR.LA.LT.0) GOTO 6000
C***
C*** ESTABLISH DEFAULT PREFIX AND INSTRUCTION LENGTH VALUES
C*** (THESE ARE THE VALUES FOR 3 BYTE LOCAL NUMERIC XEQ WITHOUT IND)
C***
C*** IBYTE=3
C*** PREFIX=224
C***
C*** STRIP STRING OF "XEQ" CHARACTERS.
C***
C*** CALL LCUT$(A$,LA,3)
C*** IF(1)TRIM$(A$,LA) 6015,6015,10
C***

```

```

10 C C C C C
15 C C C C C
20 C C C C C
25 C C C C C
30 C C C C C
35 C C C C C
40 C C C C C
45 C C C C C
50 C C C C C
55 C C C C C
60 C C C C C
65 C C C C C
70 C C C C C
75 C C C C C
80 C C C C C
85 C C C C C
90 C C C C C
95 C C C C C
100 C C C C C
105 C C C C C
110 C C C C C
115 C C C C C
120 C C C C C
125 C C C C C
130 C C C C C
135 C C C C C
140 C C C C C
145 C C C C C
150 C C C C C
155 C C C C C
160 C C C C C
165 C C C C C
170 C C C C C
175 C C C C C
180 C C C C C
185 C C C C C
190 C C C C C
195 C C C C C
200 C C C C C
205 C C C C C
210 C C C C C
215 C C C C C
220 C C C C C
225 C C C C C
230 C C C C C
235 C C C C C
240 C C C C C
245 C C C C C
250 C C C C C
255 C C C C C
260 C C C C C
265 C C C C C
270 C C C C C
275 C C C C C
280 C C C C C
285 C C C C C
290 C C C C C
295 C C C C C
300 C C C C C
305 C C C C C
310 C C C C C
315 C C C C C
320 C C C C C
325 C C C C C
330 C C C C C
335 C C C C C
340 C C C C C
345 C C C C C
350 C C C C C
355 C C C C C
360 C C C C C
365 C C C C C
370 C C C C C
375 C C C C C
380 C C C C C
385 C C C C C
390 C C C C C
395 C C C C C
400 C C C C C
405 C C C C C
410 C C C C C
415 C C C C C
420 C C C C C
425 C C C C C
430 C C C C C
435 C C C C C
440 C C C C C
445 C C C C C
450 C C C C C
455 C C C C C
460 C C C C C
465 C C C C C
470 C C C C C
475 C C C C C
480 C C C C C
485 C C C C C
490 C C C C C
495 C C C C C
500 C C C C C
505 C C C C C
510 C C C C C
515 C C C C C
520 C C C C C
525 C C C C C
530 C C C C C
535 C C C C C
540 C C C C C
545 C C C C C
550 C C C C C
555 C C C C C
560 C C C C C
565 C C C C C
570 C C C C C
575 C C C C C
580 C C C C C
585 C C C C C
590 C C C C C
595 C C C C C
600 C C C C C
605 C C C C C
610 C C C C C
615 C C C C C
620 C C C C C
625 C C C C C
630 C C C C C
635 C C C C C
640 C C C C C
645 C C C C C
650 C C C C C
655 C C C C C
660 C C C C C
665 C C C C C
670 C C C C C
675 C C C C C
680 C C C C C
685 C C C C C
690 C C C C C
695 C C C C C
700 C C C C C
705 C C C C C
710 C C C C C
715 C C C C C
720 C C C C C
725 C C C C C
730 C C C C C
735 C C C C C
740 C C C C C
745 C C C C C
750 C C C C C
755 C C C C C
760 C C C C C
765 C C C C C
770 C C C C C
775 C C C C C
780 C C C C C
785 C C C C C
790 C C C C C
795 C C C C C
800 C C C C C
805 C C C C C
810 C C C C C
815 C C C C C
820 C C C C C
825 C C C C C
830 C C C C C
835 C C C C C
840 C C C C C
845 C C C C C
850 C C C C C
855 C C C C C
860 C C C C C
865 C C C C C
870 C C C C C
875 C C C C C
880 C C C C C
885 C C C C C
890 C C C C C
895 C C C C C
900 C C C C C
905 C C C C C
910 C C C C C
915 C C C C C
920 C C C C C
925 C C C C C
930 C C C C C
935 C C C C C
940 C C C C C
945 C C C C C
950 C C C C C
955 C C C C C
960 C C C C C
965 C C C C C
970 C C C C C
975 C C C C C
980 C C C C C
985 C C C C C
990 C C C C C
995 C C C C C
1000 C C C C C

```

CHECK FOR ALPHANUMERIC VERSUS LOCAL LABELS

IF(A\$(1).EQ.QUOTE) GOTO 80

PROCESS LOCAL LABELS, FIRST CHECK FOR INDIRECT XEQ INSTR

P6=POS\$(A\$,LA,IND,3,1)

IF(P6) 6015,20,16

PROCESS XEQ INDIRECT INSTRUCTION.

P1=P6+3

CALL LCUT\$(A\$,LA,P1)

IF(IIPRT-GE.20)WRITE(6,235)

FORMAT(' DETECTED INDIRECT XEQ INSTRUCTION')

INDIR=.TRUE.

IBYTE=2

PREFIX=174

CHECK FOR NUMERIC OPERAND

IF(NUMC\$(A\$,LA,IANSW)) 6015,25,50

OPERAND MUST BE REGISTER X,Y,Z,T CR L OR A LOCAL ALPHA LABEL

DO 30 I=1,26

INDEX=I

IF(A\$(1).EQ.LABEL(I)) GOTO 35

CONTINUE

WILL FALL THROUGH TO THIS CODE IF NO VALID LABEL FOUND

GOTO 6015

HAVE FOUND A MATCH IN LOCAL LABEL TABLE, SET VALUE OF SECOND OPER--XEQ00950

AND. THEN GOTO PROCESS A THREE BYTE INSTRUCTION.

226

XEQ001930
 XEQ001940
 XEQ001950
 XEQ001960
 XEQ001970
 XEQ001980
 XEQ001990
 XEQ002000
 XEQ002010
 XEQ002020
 XEQ002030
 XEQ002040
 XEQ002050
 XEQ002060
 XEQ002070
 XEQ002080
 XEQ002090
 XEQ002100
 XEQ002110
 XEQ002120
 XEQ002130
 XEQ002140
 XEQ002150
 XEQ002160
 XEQ002170
 XEQ002180
 XEQ002190
 XEQ002200
 XEQ002210
 XEQ002220
 XEQ002230
 XEQ002240
 XEQ002250
 XEQ002260
 XEQ002270
 XEQ002280
 XEQ002290
 XEQ002300
 XEQ002310
 XEQ002320
 XEQ002330
 XEQ002340
 XEQ002350
 XEQ002360
 XEQ002370

IF(I,PR,GE,10)WRITE(6,214)M1,M(M1)
 FORMAT(1,XEQ\$,15,'ALPHA XEQ INSTR',T75,I3)
 M1=M1+1

SET INDICATOR FOR NUMBER OF ALPHA CHARS IN LABEL

U=240
 FOR GTO U=240 FOR LBL U=241 FOR XEQ U=240
 M(M1)=U+LENGTH
 IF(I,PR,GE,10)WRITE(6,216)M1,M(M1)
 FORMAT(1,XEQ\$,15,'LENGTH CODE ALPHA XEQ',T75,I3)
 M1=M1+1

ADD ALPHABETIC CHARACTERS AND RETURN

LA=LENGTH+1
 XEQ\$=ALPH\$(A\$,LA,M,M1)
 RETURN

ERROR HANDLING SECTION FOLLOWS

WRITE(6,6001)FUNC\$
 FORMAT(1,***,STRING LENGTH ERROR ***,A4)
 WRITE(6,6010)LA,LB,IDIM LB=' ,I10,' IDIM=' ,I10)
 FORMAT(1,LA=' ,I10,' LB=' ,I10,' IDIM=' ,I10)
 XEQ\$=-1
 RETURN

WRITE(6,6016)
 FORMAT(1,***,INVALID SECOND OPERAND IN XEQ INSTR *****)
 XEQ\$=-1
 RETURN

WRITE(6,6021)
 FORMAT(1,***,FOUND THREE OPERANDS, EXPECTING IND *****)
 XEQ\$=-1
 RETURN
 END

214

CCCCC

C

216

CCCCC

140

CCCC

6000

6001

6010

6015

6016

6020

6021

XRD000490
 XRD000500
 XRD000510
 XRD000520
 XRD000530
 XRD000540
 XRD000550
 XRD000560
 XRD000570
 XRD000580
 XRD000590
 XRD000600
 XRD000610
 XRD000620
 XRD000630
 XRD000640
 XRD000650
 XRD000660
 XRD000670
 XRD000680
 XRD000690
 XRD000700
 XRD000710
 XRD000720
 XRD000730
 XRD000740
 XRD000750
 XRD000760
 XRD000770
 XRD000780
 XRD000790
 XRD000800
 XRD000810
 XRD000820
 XRD000830
 XRD000840
 XRD000850
 XRD000860
 XRD000870
 XRD000880
 XRD000890
 XRD000900
 XRD000910
 XRD000920
 XRD000930
 XRD000940
 XRD000950
 XRD000960

C	SET THE LENGTH OF THE INSTRUCTION
C 100	IBYTE=2
	M(M1)=IBYTE
215	IF(IPT:GE:20)WRITE(6,215)M1,IBYTE
	FORMAT(,XRD\$,15, LENGTH OF THIS INSTR IS',I3)
	M1=M1+1
C	
C	
C	ENCODE THE PREFIX OF THIS INSTRUCTION
C	
211	M(M1)=IFIRST
	IF(IPT:GE:10)WRITE(6,211)M1,IFIRST,ROM,M(M1)
	FORMAT(,XRD\$,15, PREFIX= ',I3, ROM= ',I3,T75,I3)
	M1=M1+1
C	
C	
C	ENCODE THE POSTFIX OF THIS INSTRUCTION
C	
221	M(M1)=ISECOND
	IF(IPT:GE:10)WRITE(6,221)M1,ISECOND,PGM,M(M1)
	FORMAT(,XRD\$,15, POSTFIX= ',I3, PGM= ',I3,T75,I3)
	M1=M1+1
C	
C	
C	
C	
125	XRD\$=0
	RETURN
C	
C	ERROR HANDLING SECTION FOLLOWS
6000	WRITE(6,6001) FUNC\$
6001	FORMAT(,*** STRING LENGTH ERROR **',A4)
	WRITE(6,6010) LA,IDIM
6010	FORMAT(,LA=',I10, IDIM=',I10)
	XRD\$=-1
	RETURN
6015	WRITE(6,6016)
6016	FORMAT(,**** INVALID ROM NUMBER IN XRD INSTR ****)
	XRD\$=-1
	RETURN
6020	WRITE(6,6021)

XR000970
XR000980
XR000990
XR001000
XR001010
XR001020
XR001030
XR001040

```
6021  FCRMAT(' ***** INVALID PROGRAM NUMBER IN XRC INSTR *****')  
      XROS=-1  
      RETURN  
6030  WRITE(6,6031)  
6031  FCRMAT(' ***** NUMERIC CONVERSION ERROR IN XRC INSTR *****')  
      XROS=-1  
      RETURN  
      END
```


VER00970
 VER00980
 VER00990
 VER01000
 VER01010
 VER01020
 VER01030
 VER01040
 VER01050
 VER01060
 VER01070
 VER01080
 VER01090
 VER01100
 VER01110
 VER01120
 VER01130
 VER01140
 VER01150
 VER01160
 VER01170
 VER01180
 VER01190
 VER01200
 VER01210
 VER01220
 VER01230
 VER01240
 VER01250
 VER01260
 VER01270
 VER01280
 VER01290
 VER01300
 VER01310
 VER01320
 VER01330
 VER01340
 VER01350
 VER01360
 VER01370
 VER01380
 VER01390
 VER01400
 VER01410
 VER01420
 VER01430
 VER01440

WRITE THE TITLE ON THE PLOT
 IF (MOD(IROW, PERPGE).NE.0) GOTO 30
 X=X+ESPACE
 CALL NEWPEN(2)
 XM1=X-TMAR
 XM2=X+PLONG-TMAR
 YM1=Y-SMAR
 YM2=Y+PWIDE-SMAR
 CALL PLOT(XM1, YM1, 3)
 CALL PLOT(XM2, YM2, 2)
 CALL PLOT(XM1, YM2, 2)
 CALL PLOT(XM1, YM1, 2)
 CALL PLOT(X, Y, 3)
 CALL SYMBOL(X, Y, TSIZE, TITLE, 90.0, 72)
 CALL NEWPEN(NIBS)
 X=X+ISPACE
 Y=Y+ISPACE
 CALL PLOT(X, Y, 3)

LABEL THE BAR CODE ROW
 ROWNUM=ROWNUM+1.0
 IROW=IROW+1
 CALL NEWPEN(2)
 CALL NUMBER(X, Y, CSIZE, ROWNUM, 90.0, -1)
 CALL NEWPEN(NIBS)
 X=X+CSPACE
 CALL PLOT(X, Y, 3)

CONVERT THE ZERO'S AND ONE'S INTO BARS OF CORRECT WIDTH
 DO 1000 I=1, 132

CHECK FOR ZERO OR ONE BIT
 IF (IN(I).EQ.ZERO) GOTO 100
 IF (IN(I).EQ.ONE) GOTO 200
 IF (IN(I).EQ.BLNK) GOTO 2000

DRAW A ZERO BAR OF UNIT WIDTH

C 100

X=X+HEIGHT
CALL PLOT(X,Y,2)
Y=Y+DOUBLE
X=X-HEIGHT
CALL PLOT(X,Y,3)
GOTO 1000

DRAW A ONE BAR OF DOUBLE UNIT WIDTH

C 200

X=X+HEIGHT
CALL PLOT(X,Y,2)
Y=Y+UNIT
X=X-HEIGHT
CALL PLOT(X,Y,3)
X=X+HEIGHT
CALL PLOT(X,Y,2)
Y=Y+DOUBLE
X=X-HEIGHT
CALL PLOT(X,Y,3)
GOTO 1000

CONTINUE

C 1000

GOTO NEXT ROW

C 2000

X=X+HFACTR
Y=ZERO
CALL PLOT(X,Y,3)
GOTO 10

FINISH UP THE PLOT: PROGRAM IS COMPLETE

C 3000

CALL PLOT(0.,0.,+999)
STOP
END

VER01450
VER01460
VER01470
VER01480
VER01490
VER01500
VER01510
VER01520
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VER01800
VER01810
VER01820
VER01830
VER01840
VER01850
VER01860
VER01870
VER01880
VER01890
VER01900
VER01910
VER01920

THE FOLLOWING IS THE DATA SET READ BY THE CROSS COMPILER.

HP41C ⁶² SOURCE	CCDE:				
+	64	7	1	1	1
-	65	8	6	1	1
*	66	6	5	1	1
/	67	5	7	1	1
X<Y?	68	97	92	4	1
X>Y?	69	101	95	4	1
X<=Y?	70	94	90	5	1
E+	71	3	2	2	1
E-	72	4	3	2	1
HMS+	73	50	48	4	1
HMS-	74	51	49	4	1
MOD	75	60	58	3	1
S	76	1	8	1	1
ICT	77	2	9	3	1
P-R	78	63	61	3	1
R-F	79	68	67	3	1
LN	80	56	54	2	1
XI ²	81	102	94	3	1
SCRT	82	100	78	4	1
YIX	83	103	101	3	1
CHS	84	25	23	3	1
EIX	85	39	35	3	1
LOG	86	58	56	3	1
IOIX	87	11	103	4	1
EIX-1	88	40	38	5	1
SIN	89	79	77	3	1
CCS	90	32	30	3	1
TAN	91	67	65	3	1
ASIN	92	15	17	4	1
ACCS	93	13	11	4	1
ATAN	94	21	19	4	1
DEC	95	34	32	3	1
1/X	96	10	102	3	1
ABS	97	12	10	3	1
FACT	98	41	39	4	1
X#C?	99	90	93	4	1
X>C?	100	100	96	4	1
LN1+X	101	57	55	5	1
X<C?	102	92	93	4	1
X=C?	103	98	100	4	1
INT	104	53	51	3	1
FRC	105	45	43	3	1
D-R	106	33	31	3	1
R-C	107	67	66	3	1
HMS	108	49	47	3	1
FR	109	52	50	2	1
RNC	110	72	71	3	1
QCT	111	61	59	3	1
CL&	112	26	24	3	1
X<>Y	113	96	89	4	1
PI	114	64	62	2	1
CLST	115	30	28	4	1
RI	116	74	65	2	1
RDN	117	71	70	3	1
LASTX	118	55	53	5	1

CLX	119	31	29	3	1
X=Y?	120	99	99	4	1
X#Y?	121	91	97	4	1
SIGN	122	78	76	4	1
X<=C?	123	93	91	5	1
MEAN	124	55	57	4	1
SDEV	125	76	74	4	1
AVIEW	126	22	20	5	1
CLC	127	26	26	3	1
CEG	128	35	33	3	1
RAD	129	69	68	3	1
GRAD	130	48	46	4	1
ENTER	131	38	37	6	1
STCP	132	86	84	4	1
RTN	133	73	72	3	1
BEEF	134	23	21	4	1
CLA	135	27	25	3	1
ASTF	136	18	16	4	1
PSE	137	66	64	3	1
CLRG	138	25	27	4	1
ACFF	139	15	13	4	1
ACN	140	16	14	3	1
OFF	141	62	60	3	1
FRCMPT	142	65	63	6	1
ADV	143	14	12	3	1
RCL	144	70	69	3	2
STC	145	85	83	3	2
ST+	146	82	79	3	2
ST-	147	83	81	3	2
ST*	148	81	80	3	2
ST/	149	84	82	3	2
ISG	150	54	52	3	2
CSG	151	36	34	3	2
VIEW	152	89	87	4	2
EREG	153	5	4	4	2
ASTC	154	20	18	4	2
ARCL	155	17	15	4	2
FIX	156	44	42	3	2
SCI	157	15	73	3	2
ENG	158	37	36	3	2
TCNE	159	38	86	4	2
XRCN	160			4	2
XRCN	161			4	2
XRCN	162			4	2
XRCN	163			4	2
XRCN	164			4	2
XRCN	165			4	2
XRCN	166			4	2
XRCN	167			4	2
SF	168	77	75	2	2
CF	169	24	22	2	2
FS2C	170	47	45	4	2
FS2C	171	43	41	4	2
FS2C	172	46	44	3	2
FC2C	173	42	40	3	2
XX	206	55	88	3	2

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